John E. Hudson.

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THE ACCIDENCE

OF

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

FROM THE SMALLER GREEK GRAMMAR OF

DR. GEORGE CURTIUS,

PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIPZIG.

NOTICE.

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THE following Work, containing the Accidence of Dr. Curtius's Greek Grammar, has been published separately at the request of some of the Masters of the Public Schools. One of the main objects of the book is to introduce into Schools the results of the linguistic discoveries of modern philologists in Greek Grammar.　　W. S.

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Uniform with the present Work.

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ACCIDENCE OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

PART I.—ETYMOLOGY.

CHAP. I.—THE GREEK CHARACTERS.

A.—*Letters.*

§ 1. The Greek letters are the following :—

Large Character.	Small Character.	Name.	Pronunciation.
A	*a*	Alpha	ă (short or long)
B	*β*	Beta	b
Γ	*γ*	Gamma	g
Δ	*δ*	Delta	d
E	*ε*	Epsilon	ĕ (only short)
Z	*ζ*	Zeta	z
H	*η*	Eta	ē (only long)
Θ	*θ*	Theta	th
I	*ι*	Iota	ῐ (short or long)
K	*κ*	Kappa	k
Λ	*λ*	Lambda	l
M	*μ*	Mu	m
N	*ν*	Nu	n
Ξ	*ξ*	Xi	x
O	*ο*	Omikron	ŏ (only short)
Π	*π*	Pi	p
P	*ρ*	Rho	r
Σ	*σ ς*	Sigma	s
T	*τ*	Tau	t
Υ	*υ*	Upsilon	ŭ (short or long)
Φ	*φ*	Phi	ph
X	*χ*	Chi	ch
Ψ	*ψ*	Psi	ps
Ω	*ω*	Omĕga	ō (only long)

§ 2. For *s* there is a double sign in the small character: σ at the beginning and in the middle, and ς at the end, of a word. Hence, σύν, σείω, ἦσαν, but πόνος, κέρας. In compound words ς may also stand at the end of the first word in the compound: προς-έρχομαι, δύς-βατος.

§ 3. All Greek letters are always pronounced alike. But γ before γ, κ, χ, or ξ, is pronounced *ng*. Hence in Latin it is represented by *n:* τέγγω is pronounced *tengo;* συγκαλῶ, *syngkălo;* λόγχη, *longchē;* φόρμιγξ, *phorminx.*

§ 4. The diphthongs *ai* and *ei* are both pronounced as *ei* in *height;* οι as *oy* in *boy;* αυ, as *aw* in *law;* ου, as *ow* in *bow;* υι, as *wy* in *why* (hwy); ευ and ηυ, as *ew* in *new.* The iota subscriptum (*underwritten*) is not pronounced in ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ. It is not written under, but after, capitals, as Αι, Ηι, Ωι, but still remains unpronounced.

§ 5. When two vowels, usually pronounced together, are to be pronounced separately, the latter has over it a diaeresis (=*separation*): thus πάϊς is pronounced *pa-is;* ἄϋπνος, *a-upnos.*

B.—*Other Characters.*

§ 6. Besides the letters, the Greek language has also the sign ʽ, which is placed over the initial vowel to which it belongs, and represents the *h:* ἕξ is pronounced *hex;* ἅπαξ, *hapax.* This sign is called *spiritus asper,* " rough breathing."

§ 7. The Greeks also mark those initial vowels which have not this breathing with the sign ʼ *i. e.,* the *spiritus lenis,* "gentle breathing." This sound indicates only the raising of the voice which is necessary for the pronunciation of a vowel when no consonant precedes: ἐκ is pronounced *ek;* ἄγω, *ago.*

§ 8. In diphthongs the breathing stands over the second vowel: αὗτος=*howtos;* εἶδον=*eidon.* But when

the first vowel is in large character, the breathing stands before it: Ἅιδης = *Hades*; Ὠιδή = *Odē*.

§ 9. Every initial ρ has the spiritus asper over it: ῥαψῳδός, ῥεῦμα: hence in Latin, *rhapsodus, rheuma.* When two ρ's come together in a word, ' is usually placed over the first, and ' over the second: Πύῤῥος = *Pyrrhus*; Καλλιῤῥόη = *Callirrhoe.*

§ 10. The sign ‾ over a vowel denotes that the vowel is long, ˘ that it is short, and ‿ that it is sometimes one, sometimes the other. In Greek they are used only with the vowels *a, ι, υ*, since ε, η, ο, ω are distinguished by their form.

§ 11. The sign ' at the junction of two words indicates the omission of a vowel or diphthong, and is then called an *apostrophe*: παρ' ἐκείνῳ for παρὰ ἐκείνῳ, *with that one*; μὴ 'γώ for μὴ ἐγώ (*ne ego*).

§ 12. The same sign has the name *coronis* when it stands over the junction of two words contracted into one: κἀγαθός for καὶ ἀγαθός, *and good*. It indicates that a contraction of two words has taken place, and, like the breathing, stands over the second vowel of a diphthong; ταὐτό for τὸ αὐτό, *the same.*

C.—*Accents.*

§ 13. The Greeks also indicate the tone or ACCENT of words. The sign ' over a vowel is called the *acute accent*, that is, the sharp or *raised* tone: λόγος, τούτων, παρά, ἕτερος. The syllable thus marked must be raised above the rest.

A word having the acute accent upon the last syllable is called *oxytone*: παρά, εἰπέ, βασιλεύς.

A word having the acute accent upon the last but one is called *paroxytone*: λέγω, φαίνω.

A word having the acute accent upon the last but two is called *proparoxytone*: λέγεται, εἴπετε.

§ 14. The sign ` over a vowel is called the *grave accent*. It indicates a *low* tone, that is, that a syllable is not raised in tone. Thus in ἀπόβαινε, the last two might have the grave accent. The marking of them, however, would be superfluous, the absence of the acute being a sufficient guide. All words without an accent on the final syllable are called *barytone*: λέγω, ἕτερος.

§ 15. The sign `, however, also denotes a subdued acute, and occupies the place of an acute in every oxytone not immediately followed by a pause: ἀπό, *from*, but ἀπὸ τούτου, *from this*; βασιλεύς, *a king*, but βασιλεὺς ἐγένετο, *he became king*. Oxytones, therefore, retain their accent unchanged only at the end of a sentence.

§ 16. The sign ^ over a vowel is called the *circumflex accent*, from its shape. The circumflex is a combination of the acute and the grave ^.

A word having a circumflex on the last syllable is called *perispomenon*: ἀγαθοῖς, σκιᾶς.

A word having a circumflex on the last syllable but one is called *properispomenon*: φεῦγε, βῆτε.

§ 17. In diphthongs the accent, like the breathing (§ 8), is put over the second vowel: φεύγει, τοῦτο.

Obs.—When the circumflex accent and the breathing meet upon the same vowel the accent is placed over the breathing: οὗτος, ἦθος, Ὦτος. The acute, in a similar case, stands to the right of the breathing: ἄγε, ἔρχομαι, Ἴων.

D.—*Punctuation.*

§ 18. For the purpose of dividing sentences and periods the Greeks employ the comma and the full-point. For the sign of interrogation they use the semicolon: τί εἶπας; *what did you say?* For the colon or semicolon they place a point at the upper part of the line: ἐρωτῶ ὑμᾶς· τί ἐποιήσατε; *I ask you: what did you do?* ἑσπέρα ἦν· τότε ἦλθεν ἄγγελος, *it was evening; then a messenger came.*

CHAP. II.—THE SOUNDS.

A.—*The Vowels.*

§ 19. The Greek language, like the Latin, has five vowels. of which the first four are like the Latin, *a, e, o, i.* But instead of the Latin *u,* the Greeks have *v* (pronounced nearly like the French *u* and the German *ü*).

§ 20. The vowels, apart from the distinction of long and short, are divided into two classes—the *hard* and the *soft* vowels: *a, ε, η, o, ω* are hard; *v, ι,* soft.

§ 21. From the union of *hard* and *soft* vowels together arise *diphthongs* (δίφθογγοι, i. e., double-sounds). They are:—

av from *a* and *v.*				*ov* from *o* and *v.*				
aι	„	*a*	„	*ι.*	*οι*	„	*o*	„	*ι.*
ευ	„	*ε*	„	*v.*	*ηv*	„	*η*	„	*v.*
ει	„	*ε*	„	*ι.*					

§ 22. The union of *long hard* vowels with *ι* produces the *spurious* diphthongs, *ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ,* in which the under-written iota is not heard. (Comp. § 4.)

§ 23. The Greek language also combines *v* with *ι,* but only before vowels: *μυῖα, a fly.*

B.—*The Consonants.*

§ 24. The consonants are divided:

I. According to the *organ* by which they are produced, into:—

1. GUTTURALS (throat-sounds) *κ, γ, χ.*
2. DENTALS   (teeth-sounds) *τ, δ, θ, ν, λ, ρ, σ.*
3. LABIALS   (lip-sounds)   *π, β, φ, μ.*

II. According to their *power,* that is, whether they can be pronounced with or without a vowel, into:—

1. MUTES (mutae):—

   (*a.*) *hard*   (tenues)   κ, τ, π.
   (*b.*) *soft*   (mediae)   γ, δ, β.
   (*c.*) *aspirated* (aspiratae) χ, θ, φ.

     Obs.—The aspirated consonants contain each a *hard* consonant with the rough breathing, χ therefore = κ' (kh); θ=τ' (th); φ=π' (ph).

2. VOCALS (semivocales):—

   (*a.*) *Liquids* (liquidae) λ, ρ.
   (*b.*) *Nasals* (nasales) γ, ν, μ.
                     (γ before gutturals, § 3.)
   (*c.*) *Sibilant* (sibilans) σ (ς).

§ 25. The *double consonants* belong to both kinds: ξ, ψ, ζ: for ξ=κσ, ψ=πσ, ζ=δ with a soft sibilant.

   Obs.—κσ only occurs in compounds with ἐκ : ἐκσώζω, *I rescue.*

CHAP. III.—DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES.

§ 26. Inflexion is the change which nouns, pronouns and verbs undergo, to indicate their relation in a sentence.

A distinction must be made in inflexion between *Stem* and *Termination.* Stem is the fixed part, Termination the changeable part which is appended to the Stem to indicate the different relations.

The inflexion of nouns and pronouns is called *Declension.*

   Obs.—Great care must be taken not to confound the Stem and the Nominative case. The Nominative is itself a case-form, often quite different from the Stem. Thus the Nominative of the Stem πραγματ is πρᾶγμα, *thing:* λόγος, *speech,* is the Nominative of the Stem λογο, which appears, for example, in the compound word λογο-γράφο-ς, *a writer of speeches.**

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      * The Stem will always be left unaccented.

§ 27. The Greeks distinguish in the Declension:

1. *Three Numbers :* the *Singular* for one, the *Dual* for two, the *Plural* for several.

2. *Five Cases :* Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative. The Dual has only two case-forms, one for the Nom., Acc., and Voc., the other for the Gen. and Dat. In the Plur. the Voc. is always like the Nom.

3. *Three Genders :* Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

Obs.—Rules for Gender.

Besides the rule founded in the nature of things, that the designations of male persons are masculine, those of females feminine, the following rules are to be observed :

1. The names of *rivers* and *winds* (gods of rivers and winds) and *months* are *masculine:* ὁ Εὐρώτας, *the river Eurotas;* ὁ Ζέφυρος, *the west wind;* ὁ Ἑκατομβαιών, *the month Hecatombaeon.*

2. The names of *trees, lands, islands,* and *most cities,* are *feminine:* ἡ δρῦς, *the oak;* ἡ Ἀρκαδία, *Arcadia;* ἡ Λέσβος, *the island of Lesbos;* ἡ Κολοφών, *the city of Colophon.* Most *abstract* substantives also, *i. e.* those which denote a condition, relation, act or property, are feminine: ἡ ἐλπίς, *hope;* ἡ νίκη, *victory;* ἡ δικαιοσύνη, *righteousness;* ἡ ταχυτής, *quickness.*

3. Many names of *fruits* are *neuter:* τὸ σῦκον, *the fig;* most diminutives also both of masculine and feminine words : τὸ γερόντιον dimin. of ὁ γέρων, *the old man;* τὸ γύναιον dimin. of ἡ γυνή, *the woman.* Further, every name and word, which is adduced merely as a word : τὸ ἄνθρωπος, *the name " man ;"* τὸ δικαιοσύνη, *the idea of " righteousness ;"* and the names of the letters, τὸ ἄλφα, τὸ σῖγμα.

4. In *Declension* the Neuter may be distinguished from the Masculine and Feminine, for all Neuters have

a) no Accusative or Vocative distinct from the Nom.

b) no ς as case-sign of the Nom. Sing.

c) the ending ă in Nom. Acc. and Voc. Pl.

§ 28. The Greek language, like the English, employs the definite *Article.* The forms of the Article are the following :

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
Singular.				
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	the
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	of the
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	to the
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό	the
Dual.				
N. A. V.	τώ	τά or τώ	τώ	the
G. D.	τοῖν	ταῖν or τοῖν	τοῖν	of or to the
Plural.				
Nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	the
Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	of the
Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	to the
Acc.	τούς	τάς	τά	the

§ 29. There are *Three Declensions*, divided according to the ending of the Stems:—

1. the *First Declension* which comprehends the Stems ending in *a*.

2. the *Second Declension*, which comprehends the Stems ending in *o*.

3. the *Third Declension*, which comprehends the Stems ending in consonants, in the soft vowels *ι, υ*, in diphthongs, and a small number of Stems in *o*.

Chap. IV.—The First Declension.

§ 30. The First Declension comprehends those words, whose Stems end in *a*. In certain cases, however, this *a* becomes η.

§ 31. The First Declension contains only *Masculines* and *Feminines*. The two genders are most easily distinguished in the Nom. Sing., in which the masculines take ς, the feminines no case-ending. Hence the terminations of the Nom. Sing. are in the feminine *a, η*, in the masculine *ας, ης*.

§ 32. 1. *Feminines.*

Examples. Stems.	χώρα, *land* χωρα	γλῶσσα, *tongue* γλωσσα	τιμή, *honour* τῑμα
Singular. *Nom.* *Gen.* *Dat.* *Acc.* *Voc.*	χώρᾱ χώρᾱς χώρᾳ χώρᾱ-ν χώρᾱ	γλῶσσᾰ γλώσσης γλώσσῃ γλῶσσᾰ-ν γλῶσσᾰ	τιμή τιμῆς τιμῇ τιμή-ν τιμή
Dual. *N. A. V.* *G. D.*	χώρᾱ χώραιν	γλώσσᾱ γλώσσαιν	τιμά τιμαῖν
Plural. *Nom.* *Gen.* *Dat.* *Acc.* *Voc.*	χῶραι χωρῶν χώραις χώρᾱς χῶραι	γλῶσσαι γλωσσῶν γλώσσαις γλώσσᾱς γλῶσσαι	τιμαί τιμῶν τιμαῖς τιμάς τιμαί

Examples for Declension.

θεά, *goddess*　　　δόξα, *opinion*　　　γῆ, *earth*
σκιά, *shadow*　　　πύλη, *gate*　　　γνώμη, *opinion*
βία, *force*

Obs. 1.—The following rules are to be observed in forming the cases from the Nom. Sing. :

a) If the Nom. Sing. ends in η, this letter remains throughout the Sing. : δίκη, *justice*, δίκης, δίκῃ, δίκην, δίκη.

b) If the Nom. Sing. ends in α, this letter remains *always* in the Acc. and Voc. : ἅμαξα, ἅμαξαν.

c) If the Nom. Sing. ends in α, this letter remains *also* in the Gen. and Dat. when preceded by a *vowel* or ρ : Nom. Sing. σοφία, *wisdom*, Gen. σοφίας; Nom. Sing. στοά, *colonnade*, Dat. στοᾷ : also in some proper names with long α : Nom. Sing. Λήδα, Gen. Λήδας, and in μνᾶ (contracted from μνάα), Gen. μνᾶς.

d) Otherwise α of Nom. Sing. becomes η in Gen. and Dat. : Nom. Sing. μοῦσα Gen. μούσης; Nom. Sing. δίαιτα Dat. διαίτῃ.

Obs. 2.—For the *quantity* of α in the Nom. and Acc. Sing., the general rule is : α *purum* (after vowels) and α after ρ is long, every other α is short : θεά, *goddess*; ἅμιλλᾰ, *fight*.

EXCEPTIONS.—The most important are the fem. designations in -τρια and -εια; ψάλτριᾰ, *female player* ; βασίλειᾰ, *queen* (but βασιλείᾱ, *dominion*), and several words with diphthongs in the last syllable but one, as σφαῖρᾰ, *ball*, εὔνοιᾰ, *goodwill*, μοῖρᾰ, *fate*.

Obs. 3.—The Gen. Pl. has the ending ων, which combines with the Stem a to form άων, contr. ῶν. This is the reason that the Gen. Pl. has the circumflex.

§ 33. 2. *Masculines.*

Examples. Stems.	νεᾱνίᾱς, *youth* νεᾱνια	πολῑτης, *citizen* πολῑτα	Ἑρμῆς, *god Hermes* Ἑρμη (from Ἑρμεα)
Singular. *Nom.* *Gen.* *Dat.* *Acc.* *Voc.*	νεᾱνίᾱ-ς νεᾱνίου νεᾱνίᾳ νεᾱνίᾱ-ν νεᾱνίᾱ	πολίτη-ς πολίτου πολίτῃ πολίτη-ν πολῖτα	Ἑρμῆ-ς Ἑρμοῦ Ἑρμῇ Ἑρμῆ-ν Ἑρμῆ
Dual. *N. A. V.* *G. D.*	νεᾱνίᾱ νεᾱνίαιν	πολῑτᾱ πολίταιν	Ἑρμᾶ, *statues of Hermes* Ἑρμαῖν
Plural. *Nom.* *Gen.* *Dat.* *Acc.* *Voc.*	νεᾱνίαι νεᾱνιῶν νεᾱνίαις νεᾱνίᾱς νεᾱνίαι	πολῖται πολῑτῶν πολίταις πολίτᾱς πολῖται	Ἑρμαῖ Ἑρμῶν Ἑρμαῖς Ἑρμᾶς Ἑρμαῖ

Examples for Declension.

ταμίας, *treasurer*   στρατιώτης, *warrior*   ἀδολέσχης, *babbler*
Νικίας, *Nicias*   παιδοτρίβης, *wrestling-*   Ἀλκιβιάδης
κριτής, *judge*   *master*

Obs. 1.—Those words which in the Nom. Sing. end in τη-ς, names of peoples, and compound words, have a short in the Voc. Sing.: πολῖτᾰ, Πέρσᾱ (Nom. Sing. Πέρση-ς *Persian*), γεωμέτρᾰ (Nom. Sing. γεωμέτρη-ς *land-measurer*). All others have η in the Vocative: Κρονίδη (Nom. Sing. Κρονίδη-ς).

Obs. 2.—The Declension of the *Masculines* is distinguished from that of the Feminines—

1. in the Nom. Sing. by ς being added to the Stem,
2. by the Gen. Sing. ending in ου.

Obs. 3.—The termination of the Gen. Sing. of the masculines is properly -o, which with the *a* of the Stem forms -*ao*; by weakening *a* to *ε* and contraction arises *ου*: πολίτᾱο (πολιτεο) πολίτου.

Obs. 4.—In the Dual and Plural the Declension of the Masculines is the same as that of the Feminines.

Chap. V.—The Second Declension.

§ 34. The Second Declension comprehends those words whose Stems end in *o*, and a few whose Stems end in *ω* (§ 37).

§ 35. The Second Declension contains *Masculines* and *Neuters*, but only few *Feminines*.

The termination of the Masculines and Feminines in the Nom. Sing. is *o-ς*, that of Neuters *o-ν*.

The Masculines and Feminines are declined alike; the Neuters are distinguished from them only by—

1. The Nom. and Voc. Sing. taking the ending *ν*: δῶρο-ν (gift).

2. The Nom. Acc. and Voc. Pl. ending in *ᾰ*: δῶρα.

Examples. Stems.	ὁ ἄνθρωπο-ς, *man* ανθρωπο	ἡ ὁδό-ς, *way* ὁδο	τὸ δῶρο-ν, *gift* δωρο
Singular.			
Nom.	ἄνθρωπο-ς	ὁδό-ς	δῶρο-ν
Gen.	ἀνθρώπου	ὁδοῦ	δώρου
Dat.	ἀνθρώπῳ	ὁδῷ	δώρῳ
Acc.	ἄνθρωπο-ν	ὁδό-ν	δῶρο-ν
Voc.	ἄνθρωπε	ὁδέ	δῶρο-ν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	ἀνθρώπω	ὁδώ	δώρω
G. D.	ἀνθρώποιν	ὁδοῖν	δώροιν
Plural.			
Nom.	ἄνθρωποι	ὁδοί	δῶρα
Gen.	ἀνθρώπων	ὁδῶν	δώρων
Dat.	ἀνθρώποις	ὁδοῖς	δώροις
Acc.	ἀνθρώπους	ὁδούς	δῶρα
Voc.	ἄνθρωποι	ὁδοί	δῶρα

Examples for Declension.

θεός, *God*	ποταμός, *river*	σῦκον, *fig*
νόμος, *law*	πόνος, *trouble*	μέτρον, *measure*
κίνδυνος, *danger*	βίος, *life*	ἱμάτιον, *dress*
ταῦρος, *bull*	θάνατος, *death*	

Obs. 1.—The *Feminines* are partly known by the general rules already given (§ 27, *Obs.* 2): ἡ φηγός, *esculent oak*; ἡ ἄμπελος, *vine*; ἡ νῆτος, *island*; ἡ ἤπειρος, *continent*, Κόρινθος. The following also are feminine:—

a) The names of different kinds of *earth* and *stones*: ψάμμος, *sand*; κόπρος, *dung*; γύψος, *chalk*; πλίνθος, *brick*; σποδός, *ashes*; ψῆφος, *pebble*; βάσανος, *touch-stone*.

b) Different words for *way*: ὁδός, κέλευθος, ἀτραπός, *path*: ἀμαξιτός, *carriage-road*. In the same manner ἡ τάφρος, *dike*; but ὁ στενωπός, *narrow way*.

c) Words conveying the idea of a *cavity*: χηλός, *chest of drawers*; γνάθος, *jaw*; κιβωτός, *chest*; σορός, *coffin*; ληνός, *wine-vat*; κάρδοπος, *kneading-trough*; κάμῑνος, *oven*.

d) Several adjectives used as substantives: ἡ διάμετρος (supply γραμμή, *line*), *diameter*; σύγκλητος (supply βουλή, *Council*), *meeting of the Council*.

e) Single words: βίβλος, *book*; ῥάβδος, *staff*; διάλεκτος, *dialect*; νόσος, *disease*; δρόσος, *dew*; δοκός, *beam*. Many designations of personal beings are *common*: ὁ θεός, *god*; ἡ θεός, *goddess*; ὁ ἄνθρωπος and ἡ ἄνθρωπος.

Obs. 2.—The ending of the Gen. Sing. is -o, which with the o of the Stem is contracted into ου (comp. § 33, *Obs.* 3): ἀνθρωπο-ο = ἀνθρώπου.

Obs. 3.—The Nominative form is sometimes used instead of the Vocative form; the Vocative of θεός is always the same as the Nom.: ὦ θεός, *O God.*

Contracted Second Declension.

§ 36. Several words which have ε or o before the last letter of the Stem may contract these vowels with the o.

Examples. Stems.	ὁ νοῦ-ς, sense νοο		τὸ ὀστοῦν, bone ὀστεο	
Singular.				
Nom.	νόο-ς	νοῦς	ὀστέο-ν	ὀστοῦ-ν
Gen.	νόου	νοῦ	ὀστέου	ὀστοῦ
Dat.	νόῳ	νῷ	ὀστέῳ	ὀστῷ
Acc.	νόο-ν	νοῦ-ν	ὀστέο-ν	ὀστοῦ-ν
Voc.	νόε	νοῦ	ὀστέο-ν	ὀστοῦ-ν
Dual.				
N. A. V.	νόω	νώ	ὀστέω	ὀστώ
G. D.	νόοιν	νοῖν	ὀστέοιν	ὀστοῖν
Plural.				
Nom.	νόοι	νοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
Gen.	νόων	νῶν	ὀστέων	ὀστῶν
Dat.	νόοις	νοῖς	ὀστέοις	ὀστοῖς
Acc.	νόους	νοῦς	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ
Voc.	νόοι	νοῖ	ὀστέα	ὀστᾶ

Examples for Declension.

πλοῦς, voyage   ῥοῦς, stream   ἀδελφιδοῦς, brother's son

Attic Second Declension.

§ 37. A small number of words, instead of o have ω. This ω at the end of the Stem goes through all the cases, but at the same time takes the case-endings as far as possible. This Declension is called the Attic.

Examples. Stems.	ὁ νεώ-ς, temple νεω	τὸ ἀνώγεω-ν, upper room ἀνωγεω
Singular.		
Nom.	νεώ-ς	ἀνώγεω-ν
Gen.	νεώ	ἀνώγεω
Dat.	νεῷ	ἀνώγεῳ
Acc.	νεώ-ν	ἀνώγεω-ν
Dual.		
N. A. V.	νεώ	ἀνώγεω
G. D.	νεῷν	ἀνώγεῳν
Plural.		
Nom.	νεῴ	ἀνώγεω
Gen.	νεῶν	ἀνώγεων
Dat.	νεῴς	ἀνώγεῳς
Acc.	νεώς	ἀνώγεω

Another example : κάλως, rope.

Obs.—Most of these words have ε before ω, and for -εω there also occurs the additional form -āo : νεώ-s, *temple*, together with νāό-s.

§ 38. The First and Second Declensions have the following points in common :

1. the masculines have in the Nom. Sing. the ending -s.
2. the masculines have in the Gen. Sing. the ending -ov.
3. all three genders have ι subscriptum with a long vowel in the Dat. Sing.
4. all three genders have -ν in the Acc. Sing.
5. all three genders have the Stem vowel lengthened in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Dual.
6. all three genders affix -ιν to the Stem vowel in the Gen. and Dat. Dual.
7. all three genders have -ων in the Gen. Pl.
8. all three genders affix -s with preceding ι to the Stem vowel in the Dat. Pl.
9. the masculines and feminines affix -ι to the Stem vowel in the Nom. Pl.
10. the masculines and feminines affix -s (for νs) in the Acc. Pl., lengthening the Stem vowel to compensate for the ν dropped.

A difference therefore exists only in the formation of the Gen. Sing. of the feminines.

Chap. VI.—The Third Declension.

§ 39. The Third Declension comprehends all the Stems which end in *consonants*, the *soft vowels* ι and υ, or *diphthongs*, and a small number of Stems in *o* (Nom. ω). The Stem is best recognised in the Gen. Sing., where what remains after rejecting the termination οs may generally be considered as the Stem : Gen. λέοντ-os, St. λεοντ (Nom. λέων, *lion*), Gen. φύλακ-os, St. φυλακ (Nom. φύλαξ, *guard*).

§ 40. The Third Declension comprehends all three genders.

The *Neuters* may be recognised by their having the Nom. and Acc. alike, and these cases in the Pl.

always with the ending *-a*: σώματ-α (St. σωματ, Nom. Sing. σῶμα, *body*).

Obs.—For determining the *gender* from the Stem the following are the most important rules :—

1) *Masculine* are the Stems in εν (Nom. εύ-ς), τηρ (Nom. τηρ), τορ (Nom. τωρ), ντ (with Nom. ς or ν preceded by a long vowel), as well as most Stems in ν (of various Nominatives) with a preceding long vowel: St. γραφεν, Nom. γραφεύς, *writer*; St. and Nom. σωτήρ, *saviour*; St. ῥητορ, Nom. ῥήτωρ, *orator*; St. λεοντ, Nom. λέων, *lion, leo*; St. and Nom. ἀγών, *contest.*

2) *Feminine* are all Stems in δ (Nom. -ĭς, -ăς), most in ι (Nom. -ι-ς), those in ο (Nom. -ω or -ω-ς), and the names of qualities in τητ (Nom. -τη-ς): St. ἐλπιδ, Nom. ἐλπίς, *hope*; St. πολι, Nom. πόλις, *city*; St. πειθο, Nom. πειθώ, *persuasion*; St. ἰσοτητ, Nom. ἰσότης, *quality.*

3) *Neuter* are the Stems in ματ (Nom. μα), the substantive Stems in ς with Nom. ος or ας, those in ι or υ which append no ς in the Nominative, and those in ρ preceded by a short vowel in the Nom.: St. σωματ, Nom. σῶμα, *body*; St. γενες, Nom. γένος, *genus*; St. and Nom. γῆρας, *age*; St. and Nom. σίναπι, *mustard*; St. and Nom. ἄστυ, *city*; St. and Nom. ἦτορ, *heart.*

§ 41. The endings of the consonant declension are the following :

	Masculines and *Feminines.*	*Neuters.*
Sing.		
Nom.	ς or compensation by lengthening	no ending
Gen.	ος	
Dat.	ῐ	
Acc.	ă or ν	no ending
Voc.	no ending or as in the *Nom.*	„
Dual.		
N. A. V.	ε	
G. D.	οιν	
Plur.		
Nom.	ες	ă
Gen.	ων	
Dat.	σι(ν)	
Acc.	ăς	ă
Voc. = Nom.	ες	ă

§ 42. The Stems of the Third Declension are divided into three Classes with different subdivisions:

I. CONSONANT STEMS.
    1. Guttural and Labial Stems.
    2. Dental Stems.
    3. Liquid Stems.

II. VOWEL STEMS.
    1. Soft-vowel Stems.
    2. Diphthong Stems.
    3. o Stems.

III. ELIDED STEMS.
    1. ς Stems.
    2. τ Stems.
    3. ν Stems.

I. CONSONANT STEMS.

§ 43. 1. *Guttural and Labial Stems* in κ, χ, γ, π, φ, β.

Examples. Stems.	ὁ φύλαξ, *guard* φυλᾰκ	ἡ φλέψ, *vein* φλ εβ
Singular. Nom. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	φύλαξ φύλᾰκ-ος φύλᾰκ-ῐ φύλᾰκ-ᾰ	φλέψ φλεβ-ός φλεβ-ῐ́ φλέβ-ᾰ
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	φύλᾰκ-ε φυλᾰ́κ-οιν	φλέβ-ε φλεβ-οῖν
Plural. Nom. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	φύλᾰκ-ες φυλᾰ́κ-ων φύλαξῐ(ν) φύλᾰκ-ᾰς	φλέβ-ες φλεβ-ῶν φλεψί(ν) φλέβ-ᾰς

Examples for Declension.

Ὁ μύρμηξ, *ant*, St. μυρμηκ   ἡ φόρμιγξ, *lyre*, St. φορμιγγ
ἡ μάστιξ, *whip*, St. μαστῑγ   ὁ Αἰθίοψ, *Aethiopian*, St. Αἰθιοπ
ἡ βήξ, *cough*, St. βηχ

Obs. 1.—All these Stems are Masc. or Fem. The Nom. Sing. is formed by affixing ς to the Stem : κς, χς, γς, are contracted into ξ, and πς, φς, βς, into ψ. The Voc. is always the same as the Nom.

Obs. 2.—τριχ has Nom. Sing. θρίξ, *hair*, Dat. Pl. θρίξι(ν).

§ 41. 2. *Dental Stems in* τ, θ, δ, ν.

Exam. Stems.	ἡ λαμπάς λαμπᾰδ *torch*	τὸ σῶμα σωμᾰτ *body*	ὁ γέρων γεροντ *old man*	ὁ ἡγεμών ἡγεμον *leader*
Sing. Nom.	λαμπᾰ́-ς	σῶμα	γέρων	ἡγεμών
Gen.	λαμπᾰ́δ-ος	σώμᾰτ-ος	γέροντ-ος	ἡγεμόν-ος
Dat.	λαμπᾰ́δ-ῐ	σώμᾰτ-ῐ	γέροντ-ῐ	ἡγεμόν-ῐ
Acc.	λαμπᾰ́δ-ᾰ	σῶμα	γέροντ-α	ἡγεμόν-ᾰ
Voc.	λαμπᾰ́-ς	σῶμα	γέρον	ἡγεμών
Dual. N. A. V.	λαμπάδ-ε	σώμᾰτ-ε	γέροντ-ε	ἡγεμόν-ε
G. D.	λαμπάδ-οιν	σωμάτ-οιν	γερόντ-οιν	ἡγεμόν-οιν
Plural. N. V.	λαμπάδ-ες	σώμᾰτ-ᾰ	γέροντ-ες	ἡγεμόν-ες
Gen.	λαμπάδ-ων	σωμάτ-ων	γερόντ-ων	ἡγεμόν-ων
Dat.	λαμπά-σι(ν)	σώμᾰ-σι(ν)	γέρου-σι(ν)	ἡγεμό-σι(ν)
Acc.	λαμπάδ-ᾰς	σώμᾰτ-ᾰ	γέροντ-ᾰς	ἡγεμόν-ᾰς

Examples for Declension.

ἡ πατρί-ς, *native country*, St. πατριδ
τὸ ὄνομα, *name*, St. ὀνοματ
ἡ νύξ, *night*, St. νυκτ
ἡ κακότη-ς, *badness*, St. κακοτητ
τὸ μέλι, *honey*, St. μελιτ
ὁ ὀδούς, *tooth*, St. ὀδοντ
ὁ δελφίς, *dolphin*, St. δελφιν
ὁ ποιμήν, *shepherd*, St. ποιμεν
ὁ Ἕλλην, *Hellen*, St. Ἑλλην
ὁ ἀγών, *contest*, St. ἀγων

Obs. 1.—In the dental Stems the Nom. Sing. Masc. and Fem. may be formed in two ways, viz. :

1. *With Sigma* affixed to the Stem. Before this sigma the consonants τ, δ, θ, when they stand alone, disappear altogether: λαμπαδ-ς, λαμπᾰ́-ς, κορυθ-ς, κόρῠ-ς, *helmet*. But

ν and ντ have the short vowels of the Stem lengthened by way of compensation, so that ᾰ, ῐ, ῠ, become ᾱ, ῑ, ῡ; ε becomes ει, and ο, ου; παντ-ς, πᾶ-ς, *every*; ἑν-ς, εἷ-ς, *one*; ὀδοντ-ς, ὀδού-ς, *tooth*.

EXCEPTIONS.—The monosyllabic Stem ποδ, *foot*, has the vowel lengthened exceptionally, πού-ς; δαμαρτ has Nom. Sing. ἡ δάμαρ, *spouse*, for δαμαρς, because of its harshness.

> 2. *Without Sigma* being affixed to the Stem; but in its stead the Stem-vowel, in case it is short, *is lengthened*, ε becoming η, and ο becoming ω: St. ποιμεν, Nom. ποιμήν, *shepherd*; St. ἡγεμον, Nom. ἡγεμών. If the Stem-vowel is long of itself, the Nom. Sing. is like the Stem: ὁ ἀγών, *contest*.

The τ of the Stems in ντ in this formation is rejected: γεροντ, Nom. γέρων (for γερωντ).

NOTE.—The Stems in δ, θ, as well as those in αντ, εντ, always form the Nom. Sing. *with* sigma; but Stems of substantives in οντ and the Stems in ν generally *without* ς.

Obs. 2.—The *Neuter* has the pure Stem in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing., as far as the laws of sound admit it: λυθέν, *loosened*, from the St. λυθεντ (Gen. λυθέντ-ος); πᾶν, *all*, from the St. παντ (Gen. παντ-ος), for no Greek word can end in τ; γάλα, *milk*, from the St. γαλακτ (Gen. γάλακτ-ος); λελυκός, *having loosened*, from the St. λελυκοτ, the ς representing τ.

Obs. 3.—The *Vocative* of masculines and feminines sometimes has the pure Stem, as far as is possible: Ἄρτεμι (St. Αρτεμιδ), Αἶαν (St. Αιαντ), γέρον (St. γεροντ): sometimes it is like the Nom.: ἡγεμών: and in *all* participles: λέγων (St. λεγοντ), *speaking*.

The Voc. παῖ, *boy*, from the St. παιδ, is specially to be observed.

Obs. 4.—In the Dat. Pl., τ, δ, θ and simple ν, are dropped before σι(ν) without leaving any trace; but ντ is dropped with the previous vowel lengthened by way of compensation.

EXCEPTION.—The *adjectives* (not participles) in εντ admit no lengthening of the vowel by way of compensation: St. χαριεντ (Nom. Sing. χαρίεις, *graceful*, Dat. Pl. χαρίεσι(ν).

§ 45. 3. *Liquid Stems* in λ and ρ.

Exam. Stems.	ὁ ἅλς 'ἁλ *salt*	ὁ ῥήτωρ ῥητορ *orator*	ἡ μήτηρ μητερ *mother*	ὁ θήρ θηρ *game*
Sing.				
Nom.	ἅλ-ς	ῥήτωρ	μήτηρ	θήρ
Gen.	ἁλ-ός	ῥήτορ-ος	μητρ-ός	θηρ-ός
Dat.	ἁλ-ί	ῥήτορ-ι	μητρ-ί	θηρ-ί
Acc.	ἅλ-α	ῥήτορ-α	μητέρ-α	θῆρ-α
Voc.	ἅλ-ς	ῥῆτορ	μῆτερ	θήρ
Dual.				
N. A. V.	ἅλ-ε	ῥήτορ-ε	μητέρ-ε	θῆρ-ε
G. D.	ἁλ-οῖν	ῥητόρ-οιν	μητέρ-οιν	θηρ-οῖν
Plural.				
N. V	ἅλ-ες	ῥήτορ-ες	μητέρ-ες	θῆρ-ες
Gen.	ἁλ-ῶν	ῥητόρ-ων	μητέρ-ων	θηρ-ῶν
Dat.	ἁλ-σί(ν)	ῥήτορ-σι(ν)	μητρά-σι(ν)	θηρ-σί(ν)
Acc.	ἅλ-ας	ῥήτορ-ας	μητέρ-ας	θῆρ-ας

Examples for Declension.

τὸ νέκταρ, *nectar*　　　　ὁ κρατήρ, *mixing-jug*, St. κρατηρ
ὁ αἰθήρ, *aether*, St. αἰθερ　　ὁ φώρ, *thief*, St. φωρ

Obs. 1.—All Stems in ρ form the Nom. Sing. without sigma; hence with long Stem-vowels the Nom. Sing. is like the Stem; short Stem-vowels, however, are lengthened, *i. e.*, ε into η, o into ω.

Obs. 2.—The Voc. Sing. has the pure Stem: ῥῆτορ. The Stem σωτηρ (Nom. σωτήρ, *saviour*) shortens η into ε: Voc. σῶτερ.

Obs. 3.—The Stems πατερ, μητερ, θυγατερ, γαστερ, Δημητερ (Noms. πατήρ, *father*; μήτηρ, *mother*; θυγάτηρ *daughter*; γαστήρ, *belly*; Δημήτηρ), reject ε in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. In the Dat. Pl. the syllable τερ becomes by metathesis τρα: μητρά-σι(ν).

II. VOWEL STEMS.

§ 46. 1. *Soft-Vowel Stems* in *ι* and *v.*

Exam. Stems.	ἡ πόλις, *city* πολῐ	ἡ σῦς, *sow* σῠ	τὸ ἄστυ (ἀστῠ) *city*
Sing. *Nom.* *Gen.* *Dat.* *Acc.* *Voc.*	πόλι-ς πόλε-ως (πόλε-ϊ) πόλει πόλι-ν πόλι	σῦ-ς σῠ-ός σῠ-ί σῦ-ν σῦ-ς	ἄστυ ἄστε-ος or ἄστε-ως (ἄστε-ϊ) ἄστει ἄστυ ἄστυ
Dual. *N. A. V.* *G. D.*	πόλε-ε πολέ-οιν	σῠ-ε σῠ-οῖν	(ἄστε-ε) ἄστη ἀστέ-οιν
Plural. *N. V.* *Gen.* *Dat.* *Acc.*	(πόλε-ες) πόλεις πόλε-ων πόλε-σι(ν) (πόλε-ας) πόλεις	σῠ-ες σῠ-ῶν σῠ-σί(ν) σῠ-ας or σῦς	(ἄστε-α) ἄστη ἄστε-ων ἄστε-σι(ν) (ἄστε-α) ἄστη

Examples for Declension.

ὁ βότρυ-ς, *bunch of grapes*   ἡ δύναμι-ς, *power*
ἡ πίτυ-ς, *pine-tree*   ἡ στάσι-ς, *party, faction*
ὁ πῆχυ-ς, *fore-arm*

Obs. 1.—The Nom. Sing. Masc. and Fem. is always formed by Sigma. The Neuter Sing. has the pure Stem. In the Acc. Sing. Masc. and Fem. *ν* is affixed to the Stem.

Obs. 2.—*Barytones* in *ιτ, ιδ, ιθ, υδ, υθ* (Nom. *ις, υς*), form the Acc. Sing. generally by affixing *ν* after rejecting the Stem-consonant: St. ἐριδ (Nom. ἔρι-ς, *strife*), Acc. ἔρι-ν; St. κορυθ (Nom. κόρυ-ς, *helmet*), Acc. κόρυ-ν; St. ὀρνῑθ (Nom. ὄρνῑ-ς, *bird*), Acc. ὄρνῑ-ν. The *Oxytones*, on the contrary, always have *a*: ἐλπί-ς, *hope*, Acc. ἐλπίδα; κλείς, *key*, stands alone; St. κλειδ, Acc. κλεῖν, (seldom κλεῖδ-α,) Acc. Pl. κλεῖς or κλεῖδας.

Examples. ἡ ἔρι-ς, *strife*   ἡ ἐλπί-ς, *hope*
Stems.   ἐριδ   ἐλπιδ
Singular.   ἔρι-ς   ἐλπί-ς
            ἔριδ-ος   ἐλπίδ-ος
            ἔριδ-ι   ἐλπίδ-ι
            ἔρι-ν   ἐλπίδ-α

Obs. 3.—Most Stems in *ι*, as well as adjective and some substantive Stems in *υ*, *change* their final vowel to *ε* in the Gen. an*d* Dat. Sing., and in all the cases of the Dual and Pl.   Before the ending of the Gen. Sing. this *ε* remains unchanged; in the Stems, however, in *ι*, and in some substantive Stems in *υ*, *ε* is followed by *ωs* (instead of *os*), called the *Attic* termination. In the Dat. Sing. *εϊ* is contracted into *ει*, in the Nom. Pl. *εεs* and Acc. *εαs* into *εις*, and *εα* of neuter *substantives* into *η*. The contraction of *εε* to *η* in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Dual is rare.

Obs. 4.—Most substantive Stems in *υ* leave this vowel unchanged; but others like *ἄστυ* follow the analogy of Stems in *ι*, and change *υ* into *ε*. *υε* are sometimes contracted into *ῡ* in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Dual; in the Acc. Pl. also we find *ἰχθῦs*, with *ἰχθύ-as* (*ἰχθύ-s*, *fish*), and *ὀφρῦs*, Acc. Pl. of *ὀφρύ-s*, *eyebrow*.

§ 47. 2. *Diphthong Stems* in εv, αv, οv.

Exam. Stems.	ὁ βασιλεύς βασιλεv *king*	ἡ γραῦς γραv *old woman*	ὁ and ἡ βοῦs βοv *ox*
Sing. *Nom.* *Gen.* *Dat.* *Acc.* *Voc.*	βασιλεύ-s βασιλέ-ως (βασιλέ-ϊ) βασιλεῖ βασιλέ-ᾱ βασιλεῦ	γραῦ-s γρᾱ-ός γρᾱ-ΐ γραῦ-ν γραῦ	βοῦ-s βο-ός βο-ΐ βοῦ-ν βοῦ
Dual. *N. A. V.* *G. D.*	βασιλέ-ε βασιλέ-οιν	γρᾶ-ε γρᾱ-οῖν	βό-ε βο-οῖν
Plural. *N. V.* *Gen.* *Dat.* *Acc.*	(βασιλέ-εs) βασιλῆs or βασιλεῖs βασιλέ-ων βασιλεῦ-σι(ν) βασιλέ-as	γρᾶ-εs γρα-ῶν γραυ-σί(ν) γραῦ-s	βό-εs βο-ῶν βου-σί(ν) βοῦ-s

Examples for Declension.

ὁ γονεύ-s, *parent*   ὁ ἱερεύ-s, *priest*   ’Οδυσσεύ-s, ’Αχιλλεύ-s.

Obs. 1.—*All* diphthong Stems affix *s* in the Nom. Sing. and *σι(ν)* in the Dat. Pl.; those in *αv* and *οv* affix *ν* in the Acc. Sing. to the full Stem.   In the Voc. Sing. the Stem appears pure.

Obs. 2.—Before vowel case-endings, *i. e.*, in all other forms, the
. *v* of the Stem is entirely lost: βο-ός [βο-ῶν=*bo-um*].

Obs. 3.—An isolated diphthong Stem is οἰ, Nom. οἶ-ς, *sheep*
[*ovi-s*]: οἰός, οἰί, οἶν; Pl. οἶες, οἰῶν, οἰσί(ν), οἶς.

Obs. 4.—Some compounds of πού-ς, *foot*, form the Acc. Sing. like
Stems in ου: τρίπους, *three-footed*, Acc. τρίπουν. For ναῦ-ς
see among the irregular words.

Obs. 5.—The Stems in ευ moreover have in the
a) Gen. Sing., ως for ος.
b) Dat. Sing., ει always contracted for εῖ.
c) Acc. Sing. and Pl., a is long and not contracted.
d) Nom. and Voc. Pl., εες contracted by older Attic writers
into ης, by the later into εις.
e) Words which have a vowel before ευ may be contracted
also in the Gen. and Acc. Sing., and in the Acc. Pl.:
St. Πειραιεν, Nom. Πειραιεύ-ς, *port of Athens*, Gen.
Πειραιῶς, Acc. Πειραιᾶ; χοεύ-ς, *measure*, Acc. Pl. χοᾶς.

§ 48. 3. *Stems* in *o* and *ω*.

Examples. Stems.	ἡ πειθώ, *persuasion* πειθο	ὁ ἥρως, *hero* ἡρω	
Singular. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc.	πειθώ (πειθό-ος) πειθοῦς (πειθό-ϊ) πειθοῖ (πειθό-α) πειθώ πειθοῖ	ἥρω-ς ἥρω-ος ἥρω-ι ἥρω-α ἥρω ἥρω-ς	Pl. ἥρω-ες ἡρώ-ων ἥρω-σι(ν) ἥρω-ας or ἥρως
Dual and Plural of πειθώ are formed as in the second declension		Dual ἥρω-ε ἡρώ-οιν	

Examples for Declension.

ἡ ἠχώ (St. ἠχο), *echo*
Καλυψώ, Λητώ, δμώ-ς (St. δμω), *slave*
μήτρω-ς (St. μητρω), *avunculus*.

Obs. 1.—The Stems in o, all feminine, form the Nom. Sing.
without sigma, except the Stem αἰδο, Nom. Sing., αἰδώ-ς,
shame, Acc. αἰδῶ.

Obs. 2.—The Vocative ends in οι; all other cases are contracted.
The Acc. of Stems in ω usually remains uncontracted. The

Stem ἔω, Nom. ἡ ἔω-ς, *dawn*, has Gen. Sing. ἔω, Dat. ἔῳ, Acc. ἔω (from ἔωα).

Obs. 3.—Several Stems in ον follow the above declension in some of their forms : ἀηδών, *nightingale*, Gen. ἀηδοῦς, with ἀηδόιος; εἰκών, *image*, Gen. εἰκοῦς.

III. Elided Stems, i. e. Stems which reject the final consonant in certain forms.

§ 49. 1. Σ Stems, i. e. Stems which elide sigma.

Exam. Stems.	τὸ γένος, *race* γενες	M. εὐγενής, N. εὐγενές, *of good family* εὐγενες	
Sing. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc.	γένος [genus] (γένε-ος) γένους (γένε-ϊ) γένει γένος γένος	M. εὐγενής (εὐγενέ-ος) εὐγενοῦς (εὐγενέ-ϊ) εὐγενεῖ (εὐγενέ-ἄ) εὐγενῆ εὐγενές	N. εὐγενές εὐγενοῦς εὐγενεῖ N. εὐγενές N. εὐγενές
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	(γένε-ε) γένη (γενέ-οιν) γενοῖν	(εὐγενέ-ε) εὐγενῆ (εὐγενέ-οιν) εὐγενοῖν	
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	(γένε-ἄ) γένη (γενέ-ων) γενῶν γένε-σι(ν) (γένε-ἄ) γένη	(εὐγενέ-ες) εὐγενεῖς (εὐγενέ-ων) εὐγενῶν εὐγενέ-σι(ν) (εὐγενέ-ἄς) εὐγενεῖς	N. (εὐγενέα) εὐγενῆ N. (εὐγενέα) εὐγενῆ

Examples for Declension.

τὸ εἶδος, *form*   κάλλος, *beauty*   μέλος, *song*   ἄχθος, *burden*

Adjectives :

σαφής, Neut. σαφές, *clear*   ἀκριβής, Neut. ἀκριβές, *exact*
εὐήθης, Neut. εὔηθες, *simple*

Obs. 1.—The sigma Stems retain their final consonant only when it stands at the end, *i. e.*, in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. Neuter, and in the Nom. and Voc. Sing. Masc. and Fem.

Obs. 2.—The Neuter substantives change the Stem-vowel ε into ο in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. : St. γενες, γένος. Neuter adjectives leave ε-unchanged : εὐγενές. Masculines and Feminines form the Nom. Sing. by lengthening ες into ης, as ς cannot be affixed: εὐγενής from εὐγενες, like ποιμήν from ποιμεν.

Obs. 3.—Masculines and Feminines have the pure Stem in the Voc. Sing.: Nom. Σωκράτης, Voc. Σώκρατες; Nom. Δημοσθένης, Voc. Δημόσθενες.

Obs. 4.—In all other forms ς is rejected: γένε-ϊ for γένεσ-ι. Wherever two vowels meet they are contracted: εε in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Dual become η; εα generally η, but when another vowel stands before ε they sometimes become ā: St. ἐνδεες, Nom. ἐνδεής, *defective*, Acc. ἐνδεᾶ; St. ὑγιες, Nom. ὑγιής, *healthy*, Acc. ὑγιᾶ, but also ὑγιῆ; St. χρεες, Nom. τὸ χρέος, *debt*, Neut. Pl. χρέᾱ. The adjectives in -φυής (St. φυες) have φυῆ and φυᾶ: εὐφυής, *well-disposed*, εὐφυῆ and εὐφυᾶ.

Obs. 5.—Proper names in -κλεης compounded with κλέος, *glory* (St. κλεες), have a double contraction in the Dat. Sing., and a single one in all the other cases: Nom. (Περικλεης) Περικλῆς, Gen. (Περικλεεος) Περικλέους, Dat. (Περικλεεϊ, Περικλέει) Περικλεῖ, Acc. (Περικλεεα) Περικλέᾱ, Voc. (Περικλεες) Περίκλεις.

§ 50. 2. T *Stems*, which elide τ.

Examples. Stems.	τὸ κέρας, *horn* κερᾰτ			τὸ κρέας, *meat* κρεατ		
Singular. N. A. V. Gen. Dat.	κέρᾰς κέρᾱτ-ος κέρᾱτ-ι	(κέραος) (κέραϊ)	κέρως κέρᾳ	κρέας (κρέαος) (κρέαϊ)		κρέως κρέᾳ
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	κέρᾱτ-ε κερᾱτ-οιν	(κέραε) (κεράοιν)	κέρᾱ κερῷν			
Plural. N. A. V. Gen. Dat.	κέρᾱτ-α κερᾱτ-ων κέρᾰ-σι(ν)	(κέραα) (κεράων)	κέρᾱ κερῶν	(κρέαα) (κρεάων) κρέᾰ-σι(ν)		κρέᾰ κρεῶν

Obs.—τ becomes ς in Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing. In the other cases some words always reject it: *e. g.*, κρέας, σέλας, *splendour*; γῆρας, *age*; κνέφας, *gloom*. Others, like κέρας, retain both forms together, with and without τ. The vowels which meet are regularly contracted. The quantity of *a* is very fluctuating. The Dat. Sing. is written also αι: σέλαι.

§ 51. 3. N *Stems* which elide *ν*.

Example. Stem.	M. F. μείζων, *greater* · N. μεῖζον μειζον
Singular. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	μείζων N. μεῖζον μείζον-ος μείζον-ι μείζον-α [μειζοα] μείζω N. μεῖζον
Dual. N. A. V. G. D.	μείζον-ε μειζόν-οιν
Plural. N. V. Gen. Dat. Acc.	μείζον-ες [μειζοες] μείζους N. μείζονα [μειζοα] μείζω μειζόν-ων μείζο-σι(ν) μείζον-ας [μειζοας] μείζους N. μείζονα [μειζοα] μείζω

Examples for Declension.

βελτίων, *better*   αἰσχίων, *more hateful*   ἀλγίων, *more painful*.

Obs. 1.—The full and the contracted forms are equally in use. But the open ones (μειζοα) never occur.

Obs. 2.—Besides the *comparatives* (Nom. ων, ον), only two proper names belong to this class, 'Απόλλων (Stem and Nom.) and Ποσειδῶν (Stem and Nom.), Acc. 'Απόλλω (also 'Απόλλων-α), Ποσειδῶ (also Ποσειδῶν-α).

§ 52. The Third Declension agrees with the First in the following particulars:

1. Masculines have ς for the Nom. Sing. (or compensation for it); feminines are less consistent in this.

2. The Dat. Sing. affixes ι (subscribed in the First two Declensions).

3. All Vowel, and some Diphthongal, Stems take ν in the Acc. Sing.

4. The Gen. and Dat. Dual have ιν (αιν, οιν).

5. The Gen. Pl. ων.

6. The Dat. Pl. σι(ν), originally everywhere.

7. The Acc. Pl. ς everywhere.

8. All Neuters have ᾰ in Nom. Acc. and Voc. Pl.

Irregularities in Declension.

§ 53. Some arise from two Stems having *one* Nom.: as, Nom. σκότος, *darkness*, Gen. σκότου (Second Declension), and σκότους (Third Declension); λαγώς, *hare*, according to the Attic Declension, but Acc. λαγῶ.

> *Obs.*—An important irregularity of this kind occurs with proper names in η s: Σωκράτης (Stem Σωκρατες), Acc. Σωκράτην (as if from Stem Σωκρατα of the First Declension) and Σωκράτη. But those in -κλῆς follow the Third Declension exclusively.

§ 54. Some cases are formed from a Stem which cannot be that of the Nom.: as, Nom. Sing. τὸ δένδρον, *tree*, Dat. Pl. δένδρεσι(ν), as if from Stem δενδρες; Nom. Sing. τὸ δάκρυον, *tear*, Dat. Pl. δάκρυσι(ν), from Stem δακρυ (poet. Nom. δάκρυ); τὸ πῦρ, *fire*, Pl. τὰ πυρά, Dat. τοῖς πυροῖς (Second Declension); Nom. Sing. ὄνειρο-ς, *dream*, Gen. ὀνείρατος, Nom. Pl. ὀνείρατα.

§ 55. A peculiar irregularity appears in several Neuter Stems in αρτ, as φρεαρτ. They reject τ in the Nom. Acc. and Voc. Sing., and ρ in the other cases: τὸ φρέαρ, *well*, Gen. φρέατος; τὸ ἧπαρ, *liver*, Gen. ἥπατος; τὸ ἄλειφαρ and ἄλειφα, *salve*, Gen. ἀλείφατος.

To these correspond the Stems σκα(ρ)τ and ὑδα(ρ)τ: Nom. σκώρ, *dirt*, Gen. σκατός; ὕδωρ, Gen. ὕδατος.

§ 56. Special irregularities in alphabetical order:

1. ἀνήρ, *man*, rejects ε of the Stem ανερ, and inserts δ in its place: ἀν-δ-ρ-ός, ἀνδρί, ἄνδρα; Voc. ἄνερ; Dual, ἄνδρε, ἀνδροῖν; Pl. ἄνδρες, ἀνδρῶν, ἀνδράσι(ν), ἄνδρας.

2. Ἄρης (*the god Ares*): Stem Ἄρες, Gen. Ἄρεως and Ἄρεος, Acc. Ἄρην, together with Ἄρη; Voc. regul. Ἄρες.

3. Stem αρν, without Nom.: Gen. τοῦ and τῆς ἀρνός, *of the lamb*, ἀρνί, ἄρνα; Dat. Pl. ἀρνάσι(ν).

4. τὸ γόνυ, *knee* (*genu*), Nom. Acc. Voc. All the rest from Stem γονατ, Gen. γόνατος.

5. ἡ γυνή, *woman*. All the rest from Stem γυναικ, Gen. γυναικός, Dat. γυναικί, Acc. γυναῖκα, Voc. γύναι;

Dual γυναῖκε, γυναικοῖν; Pl. γυναῖκ-ες, γυναικ-ῶν, γυναι-ξι(ν) γυναῖκ-ας.

6. τὸ δόρυ, *wood, spear*: St. δορατ (comp. 4). Gen. δόρατος, poet. δορός, Dat. δόρατι, δορί and δόρει.

7. Ζεύς (*the god Zeus*), Gen. Διός, Dat. Διί, Acc. Δία, Voc. Ζεῦ.

8. ὁ and ἡ κύων, *dog*, with Voc. κύον from Stem κυον. All the rest from κυν: Gen. κυνός, Dat. κυνί, Acc. κύνα; Pl. κύνες, κυνῶν, κυσί(ν), κύνας.

9. ὁ λᾶ-ς, *stone*, from λᾶα-ς, Gen. λᾶ-ος, Dat. λᾶ-ϊ, Acc. λᾶα-ν, λᾶν; Pl. λᾶ-ες, λά-ων, λά-εσσι(ν) or λά-εσι(ν), λᾶ-ας.

10. ὁ μάρτῠ-ς, *witness*, with Dat. Pl. μάρτυσι(ν), from the Stem μαρτυ. The rest from the Stem μαρτυρ: μάρτυρος, μάρτυρι, &c.

11. ἡ ναῦ-ς, *ship*, νε-ώς, νη-ΐ, ναῦ-ν; Pl. νῆ-ες, νε-ῶν, ναυ-σί(ν), ναῦς.

12. ὁ and ἡ ὄρνῐ-ς, *bird*, Stem ορνιθ and ορνι: ὄρνιθ-ος, ὄρνῑθι, ὄρνῑθα and ὄρνιν; Pl. ὄρνῑθες and ὄρνεις, ὄρνεων.

13. τὸ οὖς, *ear*. All the rest from Stem ωτ: ὠτός, ὠτί; Pl. ὦτα, ὤτων, ὠ-σί(ν).

14. ἡ Πνύξ (*the Pnyx*), Stem πυκν, Πυκν-ός, Πυκν-ί, Πύκν-α.

15. ὁ πρέσβυ-ς, *the aged*, has in the Gen. and Dat. Sing., and throughout the Pl. its forms from πρεσβυτα (Nom. Sing. πρεσβύτης); πρέσβεις, πρέσβεων, πρέσβεσι(ν) signifies *ambassadors*, to which the Sing. is πρεσβευτή-ς.

16. τάν occurs only in Voc. ὦ τάν or ὦ τᾶν, *friend* or *friends*.

17. ὁ υἱός, *son*, Stem υιο, υι, υιευ, Gen. υἱέος, D. υἱεῖ, Acc. υἱέα (rare), Pl. υἱεῖς, υἱέων, υἱέσι(ν), υἱεῖς. But also regularly υἱοῦ, &c.

18. ἡ χείρ, *hand*, Stem χειρ, Dual χεροῖν, Dat. Pl. χερσί(ν).

Case-like Terminations.

§ 57. There are certain *suffixes* or appendages, which in meaning very nearly resemble case-endings:

1. -θι, answering to the question *where*: ἄλλο-θι, *elsewhere*;
2. -θεν, „ to the question *whence*: οἴκο-θεν, *from home*;
3. -δε, „ to the question *whither*: οἴκα-δε, *homewards*.

These suffixes are joined to the Stem of the noun: Ἀθήνηθεν, *from Athens*; κυκλόθεν, *from the circle*, (κύκλο-ς). The suffix δε is often combined with the Acc. form: Μέγαρά-δε, *to Megara*; Ἐλευσῖνά-δε, *to Eleusis*. οἴκα-δε, *home*, from Stem οἶκο, is irregular.

For δε we also find σε, ζε, with the same meaning: ἄλλοσε, *elsewhither*; Ἀθήναζε, *to Athens*; Θήβαζε, *to Thebes*; θύραζε (*foras*).

§ 58. Moreover, a few words have an old *Locative* in ι for the Sing., and σι(ν) (without a preceding ι) for the Plur., answering the question *where*: οἴκοι, *at home*; Πυθοῖ, *at Pytho*; Ἰσθμοῖ, *on the Isthmus*; Ἀθήνησι(ν), *in Athens*; Πλαταιᾶσι(ν), *in Plataea*; θύρᾱσι(ν), *at the door*, (*foris*); ὥρᾱσι(ν), *at the right time*.

CHAP. VII.—THE ADJECTIVE.

A.—*Declension of Adjectives.*

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

§ 59. Most adjectives in the Masc. and Neut. follow the Second Declension, and in the Fem. the First. Hence the Nom. Sing. ends in ος, η (or α), ον.

Adjectives ending in εος and οος in the Nom. Sing. are generally contracted.

1. Uncontracted : ἀγαθός, *good*, φίλιος, *friendly*.

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	φίλιος	φιλία	φίλιον
Gen.	ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοῦ	φιλίου	φιλίας	φιλίου
Dat.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ	φιλίῳ	φιλίᾳ	φιλίῳ
Acc.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν	φίλιον	φιλίαν	φίλιον
Voc.	ἀγαθέ	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν	φίλιε	φιλία	φίλιον
Dual.						
N. A. V.	ἀγαθώ	ἀγαθά	ἀγαθώ	φιλίω	φιλία	φιλίω
G. D.	ἀγαθοῖν	ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθοῖν	φιλίοιν	φιλίαιν	φιλίοιν
Plur.						
Nom.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά	φίλιοι	φίλιαι	φίλια
Gen.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	φιλίων	φιλίων	φιλίων
Dat.	ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς	ἀγαθοῖς	φιλίοις	φιλίαις	φιλίοις
Acc.	ἀγαθούς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά	φιλίους	φιλίας	φίλια

2. Contracted : χρύσεος, *golden*, ἁπλόος, *simple*.

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	χρυσοῦς	χρυσῆ	χρυσοῦν	ἁπλοῦς	ἁπλῆ	ἁπλοῦν
Gen.	χρυσοῦ	χρυσῆς	χρυσοῦ	ἁπλοῦ	ἁπλῆς	ἁπλοῦ
Dat.	χρυσῷ	χρυσῇ	χρυσῷ	ἁπλῷ	ἁπλῇ	ἁπλῷ
Acc.	χρυσοῦν	χρυσῆν	χρυσοῦν	ἁπλοῦν	ἁπλῆν	ἁπλοῦν
Voc.	χρύσεε	χρυσῆ	χρυσοῦν	ἁπλόε	ἁπλῆ	ἁπλοῦν
Dual.						
N. A. V.	χρυσώ	χρυσά	χρυσώ	ἁπλώ	ἁπλά	ἁπλώ
G. D.	χρυσοῖν	χρυσαῖν	χρυσοῖν	ἁπλοῖν	ἁπλαῖν	ἁπλοῖν
Plur.						
Nom.	χρυσοῖ	χρυσαί	χρυσά	ἁπλοῖ	ἁπλαί	ἁπλᾶ
Gen.	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	ἁπλῶν	ἁπλῶν	ἁπλῶν
Dat.	χρυσοῖς	χρυσαῖς	χρυσοῖς	ἁπλοῖς	ἁπλαῖς	ἁπλοῖς
Acc.	χρυσοῦς	χρυσάς	χρυσά	ἁπλοῦς	ἁπλᾶς	ἁπλᾶ

Examples for Declension.

σοφός, *wise*   ἄξιος, *worthy*   νέος, *young.*
γυμνός, *naked*   δίκαιος, *just*   ἀθρούς, *assembled.*
στενός, *narrow*   αἰσχρός, *hateful* ἀργυρούς, *of silver.*

Obs. 1.—In the Nom. Sing. Fem. a stands after a *vowel* or ρ, elsewhere η. In the singular (but not in the dual or plural) the Fem. εα is contracted to η, except when preceded by a *vowel* or ρ ; it is then contracted to ᾱ : ἀργυρέα, ἀργυρᾶ.

Exception : η stands after o, except when ρ precedes **.

Obs. 2.—a in the Nom. Sing. is always long.

Obs. 3.—Many adjectives of this class have only *two endings*, the Masc. being used for the Fem.: Masc. and Fem. ἥσυχος, Neut. ἥσυχον, *quiet*. *Compound adjectives especially are all of only two endings:* ἄτεκνος, *childless;* καρποφόρος, *fruitful.*

Obs. 4.—A few adjectives in ω ς in the Nom. follow the Attic Second Declension (§ 37): ἵλεως, Neut. ἵλεων, *gracious,* ἀξιόχρεως, Neut. -ων, *considerable;* πλέως, πλέα, πλέων, *full.* σῶς (from σάος, *salvus*) has in the Nom. Sing. Fem. and Neut. Pl. σᾶ; but also the forms σῶος, σώα, Pl. σῶοι, σῶαι

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

§ 60. Other adjectives follow the Third Declension in the Masc. and Neut., and form a peculiar Fem. ending in *ι a*, which undergoes various changes in combination with the Stem.

I. *Adjectives of Three Terminations.*

1. *Stems in* υ (Masc. and Neut.). The Fem. is formed from the Stem as it appears in the *Gen.* (ἥδε); ε and *ι a* are contracted : hence

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ὔ-ς	ειᾰ	ὔ
Singular. Nom.	ἡδύ-ς, *sweet*	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ
Gen.	ἡδέος	ἡδείας	ἡδέος
Dat.	ἡδεῖ	ἡδείᾳ	ἡδεῖ
Acc.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ
Dual. Nom. Acc.	ἡδέε	ἡδείᾱ	ἡδέε
Gen. Dat.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδείαιν	ἡδέοιν
Plural. Nom.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
Gen.	ἡδέων	ἡδειῶν	ἡδέων
Dat.	ἡδέσι(ν)	ἡδείαις	ἡδέσι(ν)
Acc.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδείᾱς	ἡδέα

Examples for Declension.

γλυκύς, *sweet*   βραχύς, *short*   εὐρύς, *broad*
βραδύς, *slow*   ταχύς, *swift*   ὀξύς, *sharp*.

§ 61. 2. *Stems in ν.* The ι in ια is transferred to the preceding syllable: Stem μελαν, Nom. Masc. μέλᾱς, Fem. μέλαινα (for μελαν-ια), Neut. μέλᾰν, *black*.

Singular.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	μέλᾱς	μέλαινα	μέλᾰν
Gen.	μέλᾰνος	μελαίνης	μέλᾰνος
Dat.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
Acc.	μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
Voc.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν
Dual.			
N. A. V.	μέλανε	μελαίνα	μέλανε
G. D.	μελάνοιν	μελαίναιν	μελάνοιν
Plural.			
Nom.	μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
Gen.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
Dat.	μέλασι	μελαίναις	μέλασι
Acc.	μέλανας	μελαίνας	μέλανα

Examples for Declension.

Stem τ α λ α ν, τάλᾱς, τάλαινα, τάλᾰν, *unfortunate*
Stem τ ε ρ ε ν, τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν, *tender.*

§ 62. 3. *Stems in ντ.* To these belong especially the numerous participles. In the Fem. the ντ combines with the ending ια to form σα, the previous vowel being lengthened by compensation:

λυσαντ-ια becoming λύσᾱσα   λυοντ-ια becoming λύουσα
λυθεντ-ια   „   λυθεῖσα ·   δεικνυντ-ια   „   δεικνῦσα.

But the *adjectives* in εντ have εσσα in the Fem.: χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν, *pleasing,* Stem χαριεντ. For the Dat. Pl. see § 44, *Obs.* 4, *Exception.*

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.	*loosing*			*loosing*		
Nom.	λύσᾱς	λύσᾱσα	λῦσᾰν	λύων	λύουσα	λῦον
Gen.	λύσαντος	λυσάσης	λύσαντος	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος
Dat.	λύσαντι	λυσάσῃ	λύσαντι	λύοντι	λυούσῃ	λύοντι
Acc.	λύσαντα	λύσασαν	λῦσαν	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λῦον
Voc.	λύσας	λύσασα	λῦσαν	λύων	λύουσα	λῦον
Dual.						
N. A. V.	λύσαντε	λυσάσα	λύσαντε	λύοντε	λυούσα	λύοντε
G. D.	λυσάντοιν	λυσάσαιν	λυσάντοιν	λυόντοιν	λυούσαιν	λυόντοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	λύσαντες	λύσασαι	λύσαντα	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα
Gen.	λυσάντων	λυσασῶν	λυσάντων	λυόντων	λυουσῶν	λυόντων
Dat.	λύσᾱσι	λυσάσαις	λύσᾱσι	λύουσι	λυούσαις	λύουσι
Acc.	λύσαντας	λυσάσας	λύσαντα	λύοντας	λυούσας	λύοντα
Sing.	*loosed*			*giving*		
Nom.	λῠθείς	λυθεῖσα	λυθέν	διδούς	διδοῦσα	διδόν
Gen.	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος	διδόντος	διδούσης	διδόντος
Dat.	λυθέντι	λυθείσῃ	λυθέντι	διδόντι	διδούσῃ	διδόντι
Acc.	λυθέντα	λυθεῖσαν	λυθέν	διδόντα	διδοῦσαν	διδόν
Voc.	λυθείς	λυθεῖσα	λυθέν	διδούς	διδοῦσα	διδόν
Dual.						
N. A. V.	λυθέντε	λυθείσα	λυθέντε	διδόντε	διδούσα	διδόντε
G. D.	λυθέντοιν	λυθείσαιν	λυθέντοιν	διδόντοιν	διδούσαιν	διδόντοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	λυθέντες	λυθεῖσαι	λυθέντα	διδόντες	διδοῦσαι	διδόντα
Gen.	λυθέντων	λυθεισῶν	λυθέντων	διδόντων	διδουσῶν	διδόντων
Dat.	λυθεῖσι	λυθείσαις	λυθεῖσι	διδοῦσι	διδούσαις	διδοῦσι
Acc.	λυθέντας	λυθείσας	λυθέντα	διδόντας	διδούσας	διδόντα
Sing.	*pleasing*			*showing*		
Nom.	χαρίεις	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν
Gen.	χαρίεντος	χαριέσσης	χαρίεντος	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος
Dat.	χαρίεντι	χαριέσσῃ	χαρίεντι	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι
Acc.	χαρίεντα	χαρίεσσαν	χαρίεν	δεικνύντα	δεικνῦσαν	δεικνύν
Voc.	χαρίεν	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεν	δεικνύς	δεικνῦσα	δεικνύν
Dual.						
N. A. V.	χαρίεντε	χαρίεσσα	χαρίεντε	δεικνύντε	δεικνύσα	δεικνύντε
G. D.	χαριέντοιν	χαριέσσαιν	χαριέντοιν	δεικνύντοιν	δεικνύσαιν	δεικνύντοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	χαρίεντες	χαρίεσσαι	χαρίεντα	δεικνύντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνύντα
Gen.	χαριέντων	χαριεσσῶν	χαριέντων	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων
Dat.	χαρίεσι	χαριέσσαις	χαρίεσι	δεικνῦσι	δεικνύσαις	δεικνῦσι
Acc.	χαρίεντας	χαριέσσας	χαρίεντα	δεικνύντας	δεικνύσας	δεικνύντα

§ 63. 4. *Stems in* οτ. The participles of the Per-
fect Active in οτ (Nom. Sing. Masc. ως, Neut. ος)
have υια in the Fem.: λελυκώς, λελυκυῖα, λελυκός,
one who has freed.

Singular.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	λελῠκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
Gen.	λελυκότος	λελυκυίας	λελυκότος
Dat.	λελυκότι	λελυκυίᾳ	λελυκότι
Acc.	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός
Voc.	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
Dual.			
N. A. V.	λελυκότε	λελυκυία	λελυκότε
G. D.	λελυκότοιν	λελυκυίαιν	λελυκότοιν
Plural.			
Nom.	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
Gen.	λελυκότων	λελυκυιῶν	λελυκότων
Dat.	λελυκόσι	λελυκυίαις	λελυκόσι
Acc.	λελυκότας	λελυκυίας	λελυκότα

Obs.—In the Masc. as well as the Neut. of the Nom. Sing. the *s*
represents the τ of the Stem. In the Masc. the Nom. is formed
by lengthening the vowel -ως.

II. *Adjectives of Two Terminations.*

§ 64. The most important adjectives of *two termina-
tions* of the Third Declension are:

1. *Stems in* ς (Declension given under § 49), as:

σαφής   σαφές, *clear*   Gen. σαφοῦς.
ἀληθής   ἀληθές, *true*   „   ἀληθοῦς.

Other Examples for Declension.

πλήρης, *full*   ψευδής, *false*   ἀσφαλής, *safe*   δυσμενής, *hostile.*

2. *Stems in* ν (Declension given under § 51), as:

πέπων   πέπον, *ripe*   Gen. πέπον-ος.
εὐδαίμων   εὔδαιμον, *happy*   „   εὐδαίμον-ος.
σώφρων   σῶφρον, *reasonable*   „   σώφρον-ος.

Other Examples for Declension.

μνήμων, *mindful of*   ἐπιλήσμων, *forgetful of*
πολυπράγμων, *much occupied*

3. Isolated forms, as:

ἴδρις   ἴδρι, *acquainted with*   Gen. ἴδρι-ος
(Declension according to § 46.)
ἄρρην (ἄρσην) ἄρρεν, *male*   - Gen. ἄρρεν-ος

AC. G. L.   D

Compounds of substantives, such as ἀπάτωρ, Neut. ἄπατορ, Stem πατερ (Nom. πατήρ) *fatherless*; δυσμήτωρ, μήτηρ, *un-motherly*; φιλόπολις, -ι, Gen. -ιδ-ος, *loving the city*; εὔελπις (Gen. εὐέλπιδ-ος), *hopeful*.

III. *Adjectives of One Termination.*

§ 65. Besides these there is a large number of adjectives which have only *one* ending:

ἅρπαξ, *rapacious*, Stem ἁρπαγ

φυγάς, *fugitive*, Stem φυγαδ

ἀγνώς, *unacquainted*, Stem ἀγνωτ

ἄπαις, *childless*, Stem ἀπαιδ

μακρόχειρ, *long-handed*

πένης, *poor*, Stem πενητ

γυμνής, *light-armed*, Stem γυμνητ

§ 66. The following adjectives are irregular: μέγας, *great*; πολύς, *much*, and πρᾷος, *gentle*, the forms of each being derived from different Stems, viz., in μέγας, from the Stems μεγα and μεγαλο; in πολύς, from πολυ and πολλο; in πρᾷος, from πραο and πραυ.

Sing.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
Gen.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
Dat.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
Acc.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
Voc.	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ
Dual.						
N. A. V.	μεγάλω	μεγάλα	μεγάλω			
G. D.	μεγάλοιν	μεγάλαιν	μεγάλοιν			
Plural.						
Nom.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
Gen.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
Dat.	μεγάλοις	μεγάλαις	μεγάλοις	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
Acc.	μεγάλους	μεγάλας	μεγάλα	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά

Sing.				Plural.		
Nom.	πρᾷος	πραεῖα	πραύ	πρᾷοι, or πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραέα
Gen.	πρᾴου	πραείας	πρᾴου	πραέων	πραειῶν	πραέων
Dat.	πρᾴῳ	πραείᾳ	πρᾴῳ	πρᾴοις, or πραεῖαις πραέσι(ν)	πρᾴοις, or πραέσι(ν)	
Acc.	πρᾷον	πραεῖαν	πρᾷον	πρᾴους	πραείας	πραέα

B.—*Comparison of Adjectives.*

§ 67. *The first and most frequent* ending of the Comparative is τερο (Nom. τερος, τερα, τερον); of the Superlative τατο (Nom. τατος, τατη, τατον), with the usual Declension of adjectives (§ 59). These endings are affixed to the Pure Stem of the Masc., as:

Positive.	Stem.	Comparative.	Superlative.
κοῦφος, *light*	κουφο	κουφότερος, α, ον	κουφότατος, η, ον
γλυκύς, *sweet*	γλυκυ	γλυκύτερος	γλυκύτατος
μέλας, *black*	μελαν	μελάντερος	μελάντατος
χαρίεις, *graceful*	χαριεντ	χαριέστερος	χαριέστατος
		(for χαριεντ-τερος).	
σαφής, *clear*	σαφες	σαφέστερος	σαφέστατος
μάκαρ, *happy*	μακαρ	μακάρτερος	μακάρτατος
πένης, *poor*	πενητ	πενέστερος	πενέστατος

Obs. 1.—The Stems in o leave o unchanged only when the preceding syllable is long, but lengthen it to ω when that is short: πονηρό-τερος, *worse;* πικρό-τατον, *most bitter;* but σοφώ-τερος, *wiser;* ἀξιω-τάτη, *most worthy.*

Obs. 2.—The o is always rejected after αι in the adjective γεραιός, *senex,* sometimes in παλαιός, *antiquus,* and σχολαῖος, *at leisure:* γεραίτερος, παλαίτατος.

Obs. 3.—The o or ω is changed to αι in μέσος, *medius;* ἴσος, *like;* εὔδιος, *clear;* πρώϊος, *early;* ὄψιος, *late:* μεσαίτατος, πρωΐαίτερον. ἥσυχος, *peaceful,* has ἡσυχαίτερος, and ἡσυχώτερος; φίλος, *dear,* besides φιλώτερος -τατος, also φίλτερος -τατος, and φιλαίτερος -τατος; πλησιαίτερος, πλησιαίτατος, belong to πλησίον, *near.*

Obs. 4.—The endings εστερο-ς, εστατο-ς, are applied :—

a) to Stems in ον: σωφρονέστερος (Stem σωφρον, Nom. σώφρων, *reasonable*), εὐδαιμονέστερος (Stem εὐδαιμον, Nom. εὐδαίμων, *fortunate*). πιότερος -τατος, from πίων, *fat,* and πεπαίτερος -τατος, from πέπων, *ripe,* are exceptional.

b) to the Stems of ἄκρατος, *unmixed;* ἐρρωμένος, *strong;* ἄσμενος, *willing:* ἀκρατέστερος, ἐρρωμενέστερος.

c) to some Stems in ο ο contracted : εὐνούστερος for εὐνοέστερος from εὔνους, *well-disposed.*

Obs. 5. ιστερος, ιστατος, occur with λάλος, *talkative;* πτωχός, *beggarly;* ὀψοφάγος, *epicure;* μονοφάγος, *eating alone,*

D 2

and some adjectives of one ending, as κλέπτη-s, *thievish*: λαλί-στερος, πτωχίστατος, κλεπτίστερος.

§ 68. The *second and rarer* termination of the Comparative is ιον (Nom. Masc. and Fem. ιων, Neut. ιον); of the Superlative, ιστο (Nom. ιστος, ιστη, ιστον). The Stem-vowel is rejected before ι. (As to the inflexion of this Comp., see § 51):

Positive.	Stem.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἡδύς, *agreeable*	ἡδυ	ἡδίων, -ον	ἥδιστος -η -ον
ταχύς, *swift*	ταχυ	θάσσων -ον (from ταχιων)	τάχιστος -η -ον
μέγας, *large*	μεγα	μείζων -ον (from μεγιων)	μέγιστος.

Further with suppression of ρ:

ἐχθρό -s, *hostile*	ἐχθίων -ον	Superl. ἔχθιστος.
αἰσχρό -s, *shameful*	αἰσχίων -ον	„ αἴσχιστος.
οἰκτρό -s, *pitiable*		„ οἴκτιστος.

ἐχθρ-ός and οἰκτρ-ός also have the forms in τερο-s and τατο-s.

§ 69. This comparison occurs also in connection with other peculiarities in the following adjectives:

1. For the idea of *good*:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
ἀγαθός		
[Stem ἀμεν]	ἀμείνων, ἄμεινον	
[Stem ἀρες]		ἄριστος, η, ον
[Stem βελτο]	βελτίων, βέλτιον	βέλτιστος, η, ον
[Stem κρατυ]	κρείσσων (κρείττων) N. κρείσσον (κρείττον)	κράτιστος, η, ον
[Stem λωυ]	λωίων or λῴων N. λώιον or λῷον	λῷστος, η, ον

Obs.—ἀμείνων and ἄριστος rather express *excellence, capacity*; κρείσσων, κράτιστος, *strength, preponderance*, (Lat. *superior*); ἥσσων is opposed to κρείσσων.

2. For the idea of *bad*:

Positive.	Comparative.		Superlative.
κακός	κακίων	N. κάκιον	κάκιστος
[Stem χερ]	χείρων (*deterior*)	N. χεῖρον	χείριστος
[Stem ἡκυ]	ἥσσων (*inferior*)	N. ἧσσον	N. Pl. ἥκιστα, *least of all.*

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
3. μικρός, *small,* besides	μικρότερος	μικρότατος
	μείων, *smaller* N. μεῖον	
4. ὀλίγος, *little*		ὀλίγιστος
[Stem ἐλαχυ]	ἐλάσσων N. ἔλασσον	ἐλάχιστος
5. πολύς, *much*	πλείων (πλέων)	πλεῖστος
	N. πλέον (also πλεῖν)	
6. καλός, *beautiful,* as if from		
κάλλος, *beauty*	καλλίων N. κάλλιον	κάλλιστ·ς
7. ῥᾴδιος, *easy*		
[Stem ῥα]	ῥᾴων N. ῥᾷον	ῥᾷστος
8. ἀλγεινός, *painful,* as if from		
ἄλγος, *pain*	ἀλγίων N. ἄλγιον	ἄλγιστος

§ 70. Observe the Defectives :—

	ὕστερος, *later*	ὕστατος, *ultimus*
		ἔσχατος, *extremus*
(νέος, *new*)		νέατος, *novissimus*
(ὑπέρ, *over*)		ὕπατος, *summus*
(πρό, *before*)	πρότερος, *prior*	πρῶτος, *primus.*
(πέραν, *on the other side*)	περαίτερος.	

C.—Adverbs of Adjectives.

§ 71. Adverbs are derived from the adjective Stem by affixing to it the syllable ω ς. The o of the Stem is entirely dropped: φίλος, Adv. φίλως. The Stems of the Third Declension remain in the same form as in the Genitive: ταχύς, *swift,* ταχέως; σαφής, *clear,* σαφέως, contr. σαφῶς; σώφρων, *reasonable,* σωφρόνως. Contraction occurs only where the Genitive also has it.

Obs. 1.—The Neuter Accusative, both of the Singular and the Plural, is moreover very often used as an adverb.

Obs. 2.—An older adverbial form is that in ἄ, as: τάχᾰ from ταχύς, *quick* (meaning, in Att. prose, *perhaps*); ἅμα, *at the same time;* μάλα, *very.* The Comp. of μάλα is μᾶλλον (*potius*) =μάλιον; Sup. μάλιστα (*potissimum*). εὖ, *well,* as an adverb to ἀγαθός, *good,* stands alone.

§ 72. Adverbs in ω ς are also formed from Comparatives and Superlatives: βεβαιοτέρως, *more firmly;* καλλιόνως, *more beautifully.* But as a rule the *comparative*

has the *Neut. Acc. Sing.*, the *superlative*, the *Neut. Acc. Pl.* as an adverb: βεβαιότερον, κάλλιον; βεβαιότατα, κάλλιστα.

> *Obs.*—Adverbs in ω, like ἄνω, *above*; κάτω, *below*; ἔσω, *inside*; ἔξω, *outside*, have no ς in Comp. and Superl.: ἀνωτέρω, κατωτέρω; so likewise ἀπωτέρω, *further* (from ἀπό); ἐγγυτέρω (or ἐγγύτερον), ἐγγυτάτω (or ἐγγύτατα), from ἐγγύς, *near*, and some others.

CHAP. VIII.—DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS.

§ 73. The *Personal Pronouns* are:

Singular.			
Nom.	ἐγώ, *I*	σύ, *thou*	
Gen.	ἐμοῦ, μοῦ	σοῦ	οὗ, *of him*
Dat.	ἐμοί, μοί	σοί	οἷ
Acc.	ἐμέ, μέ	σέ	ἕ
Dual.			
N. A.	(νῶι) νώ, *we*	(σφῶι) σφώ, *ye*	(σφωέ), *they*
G. D.	(νῶιν) νῷν	(σφῶιν) σφῷν	(σφωίν)
Plural.			
Nom.	ἡμεῖς, *we*	ὑμεῖς, *you*	σφεῖς, *they* N. σφέα
Gen.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφῶν
Dat.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφί-σι(ν)
Acc.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς N. σφέα

Obs. 1.—The Stems of the Sing. are: ἐμε, for the first person; σε, for the second; ἑ, for the third. The Nominative, however, is formed differently from them: ἐγώ, σύ, and that of the third person is entirely wanting.

> The Stems of the Dual are: νω [*no-s*], σφω, σφω. The Dual of the third person does not occur in prose.
>
> The Stems of the Plural are: ἡμε, ὑμε, σφε (ε is generally contracted with the ending, hence the circumflex).

Obs. 2.—When there is no emphasis on the Personal Pronoun, it becomes enclitic; in that case the first person has the forms beginning with μ.

§ 74. The *Possessive Pronouns* are formed from the Stems of the Personal Pronouns:

Stem ἐμε, ἐμός, *my*   Stem ἡμε, ἡμέτερος, *our*

„ σε, σός, *thy*   „ ὑμε, ὑμέτερος, *your*

„ ἑ, ὅς, *his, her.*   „ σφε, σφέτερος, *their.*

They are all declined like adjectives in ος (§ 59).

§ 75. αὐτό-ς, αὐτή, αὐτό, *self,* is declined like adjectives in ος, except that the Neuter in the Nom. Acc. Voc. Sing. has no ν (comp. the article τό).

ὁ αὐτός (αὐτός), ἡ αὐτή (αὐτή), τὸ αὐτό (ταὐτό or ταὐτόν), *the same,* Lat. *idem.*

§ 76. The Stems of the Personal Pronouns, combined with αὐτός, produce the *Reflexive Pronouns.*

Singular.	Gen. M. N. F.	Dat. M. N. F.	Acc. M.	F. N.	
1st person	ἐμαυτοῦ -ῆς	ἐμαυτῷ -ῇ	ἐμαυτόν -ήν		*myself*
2d person	σεαυτοῦ -ῆς	σεαυτῷ -ῇ	σεαυτόν -ήν		*thyself*
or	σαυτοῦ -ῆς	σαυτῷ -ῇ	σαυτόν -ήν		
3d person	ἑαυτοῦ -ῆς	ἑαυτῷ -ῇ	ἑαυτόν -ήν -ό		*himself, her-*
or	αὐτοῦ -ῆς	αὐτῷ -ῇ	αὐτόν -ήν -ό		*self, itself*

In the plural, both Stems are generally declined together:

Plural.	Gen. M. F. N.	Dat. M. N.	F.	Acc. M.	F.	
1st person	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	-αῖς	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	-άς	*ourselves*
2d person	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	-αῖς	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς	-άς	*yourselves*
3d person	σφῶν αὐτῶν	σφίσιν αὐτοῖς	-αῖς	σφᾶς αὐτούς	-άς	*themselves*

Neut. σφέα αὐτά

Yet the 3d person plural has also the compound form:

ἑαυτῶν	ἑαυτοῖς -αῖς	ἑαυτούς -άς -ά
or αὐτῶν	αὐτοῖς -αῖς	αὐτούς -άς -ά

§ 77. ἄλλο-ς, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, *another* (*alius*), is declined like αὐτός. The Stem ἀλλο combined with itself produces the *Reciprocal Pronoun* ἀλλ-ηλο (for ἀλλ-αλλο), which occurs only in the oblique cases of the Dual and Plural.

Dual.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
G. D.	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν	ἀλλήλοιν
Acc.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλα	ἀλλήλω
Plural.			
Gen.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
Dat.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις
Acc.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἄλληλα

§ 78. The two most important *Demonstrative Pronouns* are :

ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, *this*   οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this.*

Singular.   **Plural.**

Nom.	ὅδε	ἥδε	τόδε	οἵδε	αἵδε	τάδε
	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
Gen.	τοῦδε	τῆσδε	τοῦδε	τῶνδε		
	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου	τούτων		
Dat.	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	τοῖσδε	ταῖσδε	τοῖσδε
	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
Acc.	τόνδε	τήνδε	τόδε	τούσδε	τάσδε	τάδε
	τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

Dual.

N. A. V.	τώδε	τάδε	τώδε	G. D.	τοῖνδε	ταῖνδε	τοῖνδε
	τούτω	ταύτᾱ	τούτω		τούτοιν	ταύταιν	τούτοιν

Obs. 1.—ὅδε consists of the article ὁ and the demonstrative enclitic δέ, and is therefore declined entirely like the article with δε affixed. οὗτος corresponds to the article with regard to the rough breathing and the τ at the beginning; it also has the diphthong αυ in the penultima where the article has α or η, and ου where the article has ο, ω, or ου.

Obs. 2.—The adverb of ὅδε is ὧδε; that of οὗτος οὕτως or οὕτω, *in this way.*

Obs. 3.—Like οὗτος are declined :—

τοσοῦτος   τοσαύτη   τοσοῦτο or τοσοῦτον, *so great (tantus)*
οιοῦτος   τοιαύτη   τοιοῦτο or τοιοῦτον, *such (talis)*
τηλικοῦτος   τηλικαύτη   τηλικοῦτο or τηλικοῦτον, *so old*

in which, however, the τ of the forms of οὗτος beginning with τ is dropped : ταῦτα, but τοσ-αῦτα. By affixing the enclitic δέ we have the forms τοσόσδε, *so large;* τοιόσδε, *of such quality;* τηλικόσδε, *of such an age,* with a regular adjective declension before the syllable δε.

§ 79. ἐκεῖνο-ς, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, (*ille*) *yonder, that,* is declined like αὐτός.

§ 80. The *Relative Pronoun* has the rough breathing in all cases, as :

	Singular.			Plural.			Dual.		
	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.	Mas.	Fem.	Neut.		Mas. Fem. Neut.		
Nom.	ὅς, *who*	ἥ	ὅ	οἵ	αἵ	ἅ	N.A.	ὥ	ἅ	ὥ
Gen.	οὗ	ἧς	οὗ		ὧν		G.D.	οἷν	αἷν	οἷν
Dat.	ᾧ	ᾗ	ᾧ	οἷς	αἷς	οἷς				
Acc.	ὅν	ἥν	ὅ	οὕς	ἅς	ἅ				

§ 81. The *Interrogative Pronoun* has the same Stem as the *Indefinite Pronoun*, from which it is distinguished only by the accent. The Interrogative Pronoun has the acute accent always on the Stem syllable; the Indefinite is enclitic: hence τίς, *who?* τὶς, enclitic, *some one.*

	Interrogative.	Indefinite.
Nom. *Gen.* *Dat.* *Acc.*	**Singular.** τίς τί τίνος τίνι τίνα τί	**Singular.** τὶς τὶ τινός τινί τινά τὶ
Nom. Acc. *Gen. Dat.*	**Dual.** τίνε τίνοιν	**Dual.** τινέ τινοῖν
Nom. *Gen.* *Dat.* *Acc.*	**Plural.** τίνες τίνα τίνων τίσι(ν) τίνας τίνα	**Plural.** τινές τινά (ἄττα) τινῶν τισί(ν) τινάς τινά (ἄττα)

Obs. 1.—τοῦ, τῷ are often used for τίνος, τίνι, and for τινός, τινί; and when employed as indefinites, they are enclitic.

Obs. 2.—The Relative and Indefinite combine to form ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ τι, *who*. Both Stems are declined together : οὗτινος, ἧστινος, ᾧτινι, οἷντινοιν. A space is left between o and τι in ὅ τι, *which*, to distinguish it from the conjunction ὅτι, *that*.

Obs. 3.—The indefinite forms τοῦ, τῷ (for τινός, τινί) are also used with ὅς; but the Stem ὁ is then not declined : Gen. ὅτου; Dat. ὅτῳ, more rarely Gen. Pl. ὅτων, Dat. ὅτοισι(ν). ἄττα is an additional form for ἅτινα, not to be confounded with ἄττα for τινά.

§ 82. Another Indefinite Pronoun is δεῖνα, *quidam*, for all the three genders, sometimes undeclined, sometimes declined as follows :—

Sing. ὁ, ἡ, τὸ δεῖνα,   δεῖνος, δεῖνι, δεῖνα.
Pl. οἱ, αἱ δεῖνες,   δείνων,   δεῖνας.

§ 83. The following are called *Correlative Pronouns*:

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relative.
τίς, *who?*	τὶς, *some one*	ὅδε, οὗτος, *this*	ὅς, ὅστις, *who*
πότερος, *uter?* *which of two?*	πότερος, *one of two (alteruter)*	ἕτερος, *the one of two (alter)*	ὁπότερος, *which of two*
πόσος, *how great? how much?* (quantus, quot)	ποσός, *of some size or number*	τόσος, τόσοσδε, τοσοῦτος, *so great, so much* (tantus, tot)	ὅσος, ὁπόσος, *how great, how much* (quantus, quot)
ποῖος, *of what quality?* (qualis)	ποιός, *of some quality*	τοῖος, τοιόσδε, τοιοῦτος, *of such a quality* (talis)	οἷος, ὁποῖος, *of what quality* (qualis)
πηλίκος, *how old?*	πηλίκος, *of some age*	τηλίκος, τηλίκοσδε, τηλικοῦτος, *of such age*	ἡλίκος, ὁπηλίκος, *of what age*

§ 84. *Correlative Adverbs* are formed from the same Pronominal Stems.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relative.
ποῦ, *where?* (ubi?)	πού (ali-cubi) } *some-where*	ἔνθα ἐνθάδε ἐνταῦθα } *there (ibi)*	οὗ ὅπου } *where (ubi)*
πόθεν, *whence* (unde?)	ποθέν (ali-cunde) } *from some-where*	ἔνθεν ἐνθένδε ἐντεῦθεν } *from there (inde)*	ὅθεν ὁπόθεν } *whence (unde)*
ποῖ, *whither?* (quo?)	ποί (ali-quo) } *some whither*	ἔνθα ἐνθάδε ἐνταῦθα } *thither (eo)*	οἷ ὅποι } *whither (quo)*
πότε, *when?*	ποτέ, *sometime*	τότε, *then*	ὅτε, ὁπότε, *when*
πηνίκα { *at what time?*		τηνίκα τηνικάδε τηνικαῦτα } *at that time*	ἡνίκα ὁπηνίκα } *at what time*
πῶς, *how?*	πώς, *somehow*	ὡς ὧδε οὕτως } *thus*	ὡς, ὅπως, *as*
πῇ { *whither? in what way?*	πῇ { *some whither in some way*	τῇδε ταύτη } *thither, in this way*	ᾗ, ὅπῃ { *whither, in what way.*

CHAP. IX.—THE NUMERALS.

§ 85. The *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, and *Adverbial* Numerals, with their value and signs, are :—

1	αʹ	εἷς, μία, ἕν, one	ὁ πρῶτος, *the first*	ἅπαξ, *once*
2	βʹ	δύο	δεύτερος	δίς
3	γʹ	τρεῖς, τρία	τρίτος	τρίς
4	δʹ	{τέσσᾰρες, τέσσᾰρα, or τέττᾰρις, τέττᾰρα}	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	εʹ	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ϛʹ	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ζʹ	ἑπτά	ἕβδομος	ἑπτάκις
8	ηʹ	ὀκτώ	ὄγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	θʹ	ἐννέα	ἔνατος (ἔννατος)	ἐνάκις (ἐννάκις)
0	ιʹ	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
1	ιαʹ	ἕνδεκα	ἑνδέκατος	ἑνδεκάκις
2	ιβʹ	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
3	ιγʹ	τρισκαίδεκα	τρισκαιδέκατος	
4	ιδʹ	{τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα τεσσαρακαίδεκα}	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος	
5	ιεʹ	πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος	
6	ιϛʹ	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἑκκαιδέκατος	
7	ιζʹ	ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑπτακαιδέκατος	
8	ιηʹ	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος	
9	ιθʹ	ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐννεακαιδέκατος	
0	κʹ	εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
0	λʹ	τριάκοντα	τριᾱκοστός	τριᾱκοντάκις
0	μʹ	τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαράκοστός	τεσσαράκοντάκις
0	νʹ	πεντήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	πεντηκοντάκις
0	ξʹ	ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός	ἑξηκοντάκις
0	οʹ	ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	ἑβδομηκοντάκις
0	πʹ	ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	ὀγδοηκοντάκις
0	ϟ	ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	ἐνενηκοντάκις
0	ρʹ	ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
0	σʹ	διᾱκόσιοι, αι, α	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις
0	τʹ	τριᾱκόσιοι, αι, α	τριακοσιοστός	
0	υʹ	τετρᾱκόσιοι, αι, α	τετρακοσιοστός	
0	φʹ	πεντᾱκόσιοι, αι, α	πεντακοσιοστός	
0	χʹ	ἑξᾱκόσιοι, αι, α	ἑξακοσιοστός	
0	ψʹ	ἑπτᾱκόσιοι, αι, α	ἑπτακοσιοστός	
0	ωʹ	ὀκτακόσιοι, αι, α	ὀκτακοσιοστός	
0	ϡ	{ἑνᾱκόσιοι, αι, α ἐννᾱκόσιοι, αι, α}	ἐνακοσιοστός ἐννακοσιοστός	
1000	͵α	χίλιοι, αι, α	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2000	͵β	δισχίλιοι, αι, α	δισχιλιοστος	
3000	͵γ	τρισχίλιοι, αι, α	τρισχιλιοστός	
10000	͵ι	μύριοι, αι, α.	μυριοστός	μυριάκις

Obs.—The letters of the alphabet are used in numbers also in un-interrupted succession. In the most frequent designation, given above, stigma (ϛ´) is inserted after έ for the number 6; ά to θ´ are therefore units; ι is 10, κ´ 20; after π´ (= 80), ϙ´ (koppa = 90) is inserted; and after ω (=800) ϡ = (sampi =900). The alphabet begins again at 1000, but here each letter has the accent under it; hence βτμδ´=2344, ͵αωξβ´ =1862.

§ 86. The Cardinal Numbers 1 to 4 are declined.

1. *Nom.*	εἶς	μία	ἕν	2. *N. A.* δύο
Gen.	ἑνός	μιᾶς	ἑνός	*G. D.* δυοῖν
Dat.	ἑνί	μιᾷ	ἑνί	
Acc.	ἕνα	μίαν	ἕν	
3. *Nom.*	τρεῖς	*N.* τρία	4. τέσσαρες	*N.* τέσσαρα
Gen.	τριῶν		τεσσάρων	
Dat.	τρισί(ν)		τέσσαρσι(ν)	
Acc.	τρεῖς	*N.* τρια	τέσσαρας	*N.* τέσσαρα

Obs.—οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, and μηδείς, *no one*, are declined like εἶς. δύο is also used without inflexion. δυεῖν is another form for δυοῖν. ττ occurs for σσ in all forms and derivations of τέσσαρες. ἄμφω (*ambo, both*), Gen. Dat. ἀμφοῖν, is sometimes represented by the Pl. ἀμφότεροι, αι, α, of which the Singular ἀμφότερον, *both*, is also in use.

§ 87. The Numerals 5 to 199 are indeclinable.

The Cardinal Numerals from 200 are, like the Ordinal, regular adjectives of three terminations: διακόσιοι, αι, α. The Ordinal Numerals have the endings of the superlative, except δεύτερος, which has that of a comparative.

§ 88. The most important *general* Adjectives of quantity are: ἕκαστος, *each;* ἑκάτερος, *either;* πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν (Stem παντ), *all;* ποστός, ὁπόστος [quotus]; and the adverbs: πολλάκις, *many times, often;* ἑκαστάκις *every time;* ὁσάκις, *as often as;* τοσαυτάκις, *so often;* πλειστάκις, *very often;* ὀλιγάκις, *seldom.*

Chap. X.—Conjugation of Verbs.

General Remarks.

§ 89. The Greeks distinguish in the Verb

1. *Three Numbers*: *Singular, Dual, and Plural.*

2. *Three Voices*:

Active: ἔλυσα, *I loosed*
Middle: ἐλυσάμην, *I loosed for myself*
Passive: ἐλύθην, *I was loosed.*

Verbs which occur only in the Middle or Passive are called *Deponents*: δέχομαι, *I receive.*

Obs.—Only the Aorist and the Future have special forms for the Passive; and only the Aorist special forms for the Middle: in all other tenses the Middle forms have *also* a Passive meaning.

3. *Two* classes of *Tenses*:

A.—*Principal*, viz.:—
      1. *Present*: λύω, *I loose*
      2. *Perfect*: λέλυκα, *I have loosed*
      3. *Future*: λύσω, *I shall loose.*

B.—*Historical*, viz.:—
      1. *Imperfect*: ἔλυον, *I was loosing*
      2. *Pluperfect*: ἐλελύκειν, *I had loosed*
      3. *Aorist*:   ἔλυσα, *I loosed.*

4. *Four Moods*, viz.:—

Finite Verb.
      1. *Indicative*: λύω, *I loose*
      2. *Subjunctive*: λύω, *I may loose*
      3. *Optative*: λύοιμι, *I would loose*
      4. *Imperative*: λῦε, *loose.*

5. *Three Verbal Nouns*, viz.:—
      1. *Infinitive*:   λύειν, *loose*
      2. *Participle*:   λύων, *loosing*
      3. *Verbal Adjective*: λυτέος, *to be loosed,* (*solvendus*).

§ 90. The *Personal Endings* originally were :

		Active.		Middle.	
		Principal Tenses.	Historical Tenses.	Principal Tenses.	Hist. Tenses.
Sing.	1.	-μι	-ν	-μαι	-μην
	2.	-σι	-ς	-σαι	-σο
	3.	-τι	—	-ται	-το
Dual.	1.		-μεν		-μεθον
	2.		-τον		-σθον
	3.	-τον	-την	-σθον	-σθην
Plur.	1.		-μεν		-μεθα
	2.		-τε		-σθε
	3.	-ντι	-ν	-νται	-ντο

The Active personal endings of the principal tenses are most easily observed in the verb :

εἰ-μί, *1 am*   ἐσ-μέν   ἐσ-μέν.
ἐσ-σί (contr. εἶ)   ἐσ-τόν   ἐσ-τέ.
ἐσ-τί(ν)   ἐσ-τόν   εἰ-σί(ν) (σι=ντι).

§ 91. The tenses, moods, and verbal nouns are classified according to the *Stems* (*Tense-Stems*), from which they are formed. The Tense-Stems are the following : -

1. The *Present-Stem*, from which the Pres. and Imperf. are formed.

2. The *Strong Aorist-Stem*, from which the Second or Strong Aorist Act. and Mid. are formed.

3. The *Future-Stem*, from which the Fut. Act. and Mid. are formed.

4. The *Weak Aorist-Stem*, from which the First or Weak Aorist Act. and Mid. are formed.

5. The *Perfect-Stem*, from which the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future-Perfect are formed.

These five Stems belong to the Active and Middle. There are added to them, for the special forms of the Passive :

6. The *Strong Passive Stem*, from which the Second or Strong Aorist Passive and Second Future Passive are formed.

7. The *Weak Passive Stem*, from which the First or Weak Aorist Passive and First Future Passive are formed.

The form from which all the Tense-Stems of a verb may be derived is called the *Verbal-Stem*.

§ 92. The *Subjunctive* is indicated by a long vowel between the Stem and the ending. . λύ-ω-μεν, *solv-ā-mus*; λύ-η-τε, *solv-ā-tis.*

§ 93. The *Optative* is indicated by the vowel ι, which

generally becomes a diphthong with other vowels: λύ-οι-μεν, *we would loose.* The *Subjunctive* has the endings of the *principal tenses;* the *Optative* (except 1 Sing. Act.) those of the *historical tenses.*

§ 94. The *Imperative* has the following peculiar endings:

		Active.	Middle.
Sing.	2.	-θι	-σο
	3.	-τω	-σθω
Dual	2.	-τον	-σθον
	3.	-των	-σθων
Plur.	2.	-τε	-σθε
	3.	-ντων or -τωσαν	-σθων or -σθωσαν

§ 95. There are *Two Principal Conjugations:*

1. The *First*—the most frequent—connects the personal endings with the first two Tense-Stems by a connecting vowel: λύ-ο-μεν. The verbs belonging to it are called verbs in ω because the 1 Sing. Pres. Act. ends in ω: λύω.

2. The *Second*—less frequent, but older—affixes the personal endings to the first two Tense-Stems *without a connecting vowel:* ἐσ-μέν. They are called verbs in μι because the 1 Sing. Pres. Act. preserves the original ending μι: εἰ-μί.

The forms of the other five Tense-Stems are common to both conjugations.

The Paradigms of the verbs are given first: the formation of each Tense-Stem is then explained in order.

LIST OF THE PARADIGMS.

PARADIGMS OF VERBS.

Εἰμί, *I am.* Stem ἐς.

Moods.	Numbers.	Persons.	Present.	Imperfect.	Future.
Indicative.	S.	1	εἰμί	ἦν or ἦ	ἔσομαι
		2	εἶ	ἦσθα	ἔσῃ or ἔσει
		3	ἐστί(ν)	ἦν	ἔσται
	D.	1			ἐσόμεθον
		2	ἐστόν	ἦστον or ἦτον	ἔσεσθον
		3	ἐστόν	ἤστην or ἤτην	ἔσεσθον
	P.	1	ἐσμέν	ἦμεν	ἐσόμεθα
		2	ἐστέ	ἦστε or ἦτε	ἔσεσθε.
		3	εἰσί	ἦσαν	ἔσονται
Subjunctive.	S.	1	ὦ		
		2	ᾖς		
		3	ᾖ		
	D.	2	ἦτον		
		3	ἦτον		
	P.	1	ὦμεν		
		2	ἦτε		
		3	ὦσι		
Optative.	S.	1	εἴην		ἐσοίμην
		2	εἴης		ἔσοιο
		3	εἴη		ἔσοιτο
	D.	1			ἐσοίμεθον
		2	εἴητον or εἶτον		ἔσοισθον
		3	εἰήτην or εἴτην		ἐσοίσθην
	P.	1	εἴημεν or εἶμεν		ἐσοίμεθα
		2	εἴητε or εἶτε		ἔσοισθε
		3	εἴησαν or εἶεν		ἔσοιντο
Imperative.	S.	2	ἴσθι		
		3	ἔστω		
	D.	2	ἔστον		
		3	ἔστων		
	P.	2	ἔστε		
		3	ἔστωσαν or ἔστων		
Infinitive.			εἶναι		ἔσεσθαι
Participle.			ὤν		ἐσόμενος
			οὖσα		ἐσομένη
			ὄν (Stem οντ)		ἐσόμενον

Synopsis of the Verb λί–ω to loose (exhibiting the meanings of the Tenses).

Tense	Mood	Active Voice	(meaning)	Middle Voice	Passive Voice	(meaning)
Pres.	Ind.	λύω	I am loosing (or I loose)	λύομαι	like the middle	I am loosed (continued)
	Sub.	λύῃς	I may or can be loosing	λύωμαι		I may etc. be loosed "
	Opt.	λύοιμι	I might, could, would, or should	λυοίμην		I might etc. be loosed "
	Imp.	λῦε	be loosing [be loosing]	λύου		be thou loosed ,
	Inf.	λύειν	to be loosing	λύεσθαι		to be loosed "
	Part.	λύων	loosing	λυόμενος		being loosed "
Impf.	Ind.	ἔλυον	I was loosing	ἐλυόμην	like the middle	I was loosed (continued)
Fut.	Ind.	λύσω	I shall loose	λύσομαι	λυθήσομαι	I shall be loosed [after]
	Opt.	λύσοιμι	I might etc. loose (hereafter)	λυσοίμην	λυθησοίμην	I might etc. be loosed (here-after)
	Inf.	λύσειν	to loose	λύσεσθαι	λυθήσεσθαι	to be loosed (hereafter)
	Part.	λύσων	about to	λυσόμενος	λυθησόμενος	about to be loosed
1 Aor. (Weak)	Ind.	ἔλυσα	I loosed	ἐλυσάμην	ἐλύθην	I was loosed
	Sub.	λύσω	I may or can loose	λύσωμαι	λυθῶ	I may etc. be loosed
	Opt.	λύσαιμι	I might, could, would, or should	λυσαίμην	λυθείην	I might etc. be loosed
	Imp.	λῦσον	loose thou [loose]	λῦσαι	λύθητι	be thou loosed
	Inf.	λῦσαι	to loose	λύσασθαι	λυθῆναι	to be loosed
	Part.	λύσας	loosing or having loosed	λυσάμενος	λυθείς	loosed or having been loosed
1 Perf. (Weak)	Ind.	λέλυκα	I have loosed	λέλυμαι	like the middle	I have been loosed
	Sub.	λελύκω	I may etc. have loosed	λελυμένος ὦ		I may etc. have been loosed
	Opt.	λελύκοιμι	I might etc. have loosed	λελυμένος εἴην		I might etc. have been loosed
	Imp.	λέλυκε	do thou have loosed	λέλυσο		do thou have been loosed
	Inf.	λελυκέναι	to have loosed	λελύσθαι		to have been loosed
	Part.	λελυκώς	having loosed	λελυμένος		having been loosed
Plup.	Ind.	ἐλελύκειν	I had loosed	ἐλελύμην	like the middle	I had been loosed

Fut. Perf. Ind. λελύσομαι, Mid. I shall have loosed for myself, Pass. I shall have been loosed.
Opt. λελυσοίμην, Inf. λελύσεσθαι, Par. λελυσόμενος.
Verbal Adject. λυτός loosed or looseable, λυτέος (requiring) to be loosed.

A.—VOWEL-STEMS.

ACTIVE

Tenses.	Numbers. Persons.	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
		Present.	Imperfect.	
Present.	S. 1	λύω	ἔλυον	λύω
	2	λύεις	ἔλυες	λύῃς
	3	λύει	ἔλυε(ν)	λύῃ
	D. 2	λύετον	ἐλύετον	λύητον
	3	λύετον	ἐλυέτην	λύητον
	P. 1	λύομεν	ἐλύομεν	λύωμεν
	2	λύετε	ἐλύετε	λύητε
	3	λύουσι(ν)	ἔλυον	λύωσι(ν)
Future.	S. 1	λύσω		
	2	λύσεις		
	3	λύσει		
	D. 2	λύσετον		
	3	λύσετον		
	P. 1	λύσομε		
	2	λύσετε		
	3	λύσουσι		
1 Aorist (Weak).	S. 1	ἔλυσα		λύσω
	2	ἔλυσας		λύσῃς
	3	ἔλυσε(ν)		λύσῃ
	D. 2	ἐλύσατον		λύσητον
	3	ἐλυσάτην		λύσητον
	P. 1	ἐλύσαμεν		λύσωμεν
	2	ἐλύσατε		λύσητε
	8	ἔλυσαν		λύσωσι
		Perfect.	Pluperfect.	
1 Perfect (Weak).	S. 1	λέλυκα	ἐλελύκειν	λελύκω
	2	λέλυκας	ἐλελύκεις	λελύκῃς
	3	λέλυκε(ν)	ἐλελύκει	λελύκῃ
	D. 2	λελύκατον	ἐλελύκειτον	λελύκητον
	3	λελύκατον	ἐλελυκείτην	λελύκητον
	P. 1	λελύκαμεν	ἐλελύκειμεν	λελύκωμεν
	2	λελύκατε	ἐλελύκειτε	λελύκητε
	3	λελύκᾱσι(ν)	ἐλελύκεσαν or ἐλελύκεισαν	λελύκωσι
2 Aorist (Strong).		Wanting		
2 Perfect and Pluperf. (Strong)		Wanting		

Examples for

θύω, I sacrifice; θεραπεύω, I serve; βουλεύω, I advise; χορεύω, I dance; ἐπαύσθην:

Table III.   PARADIGMS OF VERBS.—VERBS IN Ω.   51

1.—UNCONTRACTED.

Voice.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
λύοιμι λύοις λύοι λύοιτον λυοίτην λύοιμεν λύοιτε λύοιεν	λῦε λυέτω λύετον λυέτων λύετε λυόντων or λυέτωσαν	λύειν	λύων λύουσα λῦον Gen. λύοντος λυούσης λύοντος Stem λυοντ
λύσοιμι λύσοις λύσοι λύσοιτον λυσοίτην λύσοιμεν λύσοιτε λύσοιεν		λύσειν	λύσων λύσουσα λῦσον Gen. λύσοντος λυσούσης λύσοντος Stem λυσοντ
λύσαιμι λύσαις or λύσειας λύσαι or λύσειε(ν) λύσαιτον λυσαίτην λύσαιμεν λύσαιτε λύσαιεν or λύσειαν	λῦσον λυσάτω λύσατον λυσάτων λύσατε [τωσαν λυσάντων or λυσά-	λῦσαι	λύσας λύσασα λῦσαν Gen. λύσαντος λυσάσης λύσαντος Stem λυσαντ
λελύκοιμι λελύκοις λελύκοι λελύκοιτον λελυκοίτην λελύκοιμεν λελύκοιτε λελύκοιεν	λέλυκε λελυκέτω λελύκετον λελυκέτων λελύκετε λελυκόντων or λελυκέτωσαν	λελυκέναι	λελυκώς λελυκυῖα λελυκός Gen. λελυκότος λελυκυίας λελυκότος Stem λελυκοτ

Conjugation.

δακρύω, *I weep*; παύω, *I make to cease* (Midd. *I cease*). [1 Aor. Pass.
Verbal, παυστέος.]

A.—VOWEL-STEMS.

MIDDLE AND

Tenses common

Tenses.	Numbers.	Persons.	Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Present.	S.	1	λύομαι	λύωμαι
		2	λύῃ or λύει	λύῃ
		3	λύεται	λύηται
	D.	1	λυόμεθον	λυώμεθον
		2	λύεσθον	λύησθον
		3	λύεσθον	λύησθον
	P.	1	λυόμεθα	λυώμεθα
		2	λύεσθε	λύησθε
		3	λύονται	λύωνται
Imperfect.	S.	1	ἐλυόμην	
		2	ἐλύου	
		3	ἐλύετο	
	D.	1	ἐλυόμεθον	
		2	ἐλύεσθον	
		3	ἐλυέσθην	
	P.	1	ἐλυόμεθα	
		2	ἐλύεσθε	
		3	ἐλύοντο	
Future.	S.	1	λύσομαι etc., as in the Pres. λύομαι	
Perfect.	S.	1	λέλυμαι	λελυμένος ὦ
		2	λέλυσαι	
		3	λέλυται	
	D.	1	λελύμεθον	
		2	λέλυσθον	
		3	λέλυσθον	
	P.	1	λελύμεθα	
		2	λέλυσθε	
		3	λέλυνται	
Pluperfect.	S.	1	ἐλελύμην	
		2	ἐλέλυσο	
		3	ἐλέλυτο	
	D.	1	ἐλελύμεθον	
		2	ἐλέλυσθον	
		3	ἐλελύσθην	
	P.	1	ἐλελύμεθα	
		2	ἐλέλυσθε	
		3	ἐλέλυντο	
Future Perfect	S.	1	λελύσομαι etc., as in the Pres. λύομαι	

I.—UNCONTRACTED.

PASSIVE VOICES.

to both Voices.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
λυοίμην λύοιο λύοιτο λυοίμεθον λύοισθον λυοίσθην λυοίμεθα λύοισθε λύοιντο	λύου λυέσθω λύεσθον λυέσθων λύεσθε λυέσθων or λυέσθωσαν	λύεσθαι	λυόμενος λυομένη λυόμενον
λυσοίμην etc., as in the Pres. λυοίμην		λύσεσθαι	λυσόμενος λυσομένη λυσόμενον
λελυμένος εἴην	λέλυσο λελύσθω λέλυσθον λελύσθων λέλυσθε λελύσθων or λελύσθωσαν	λελύσθαι	λελυμένος λελυμένη λελυμένον
λελυσοίμην etc., as in the Pres. λυοίμην		λελύσεσθαι	λελυσόμενος λελυσομενη λελυσόμενον

A.—VOWEL-STEMS.

MIDDLE AND

Tenses peculiar to

Tenses.	Numbers.	Persons.	Indicative.	Subjunctive.
1 Aorist (Weak).	S.	1	ἐλυσάμην	λύσωμαι
		2	ἐλύσω	λύσῃ
		3	ἐλύσατο	λύσηται
	D.	1	ἐλυσάμεθον	λυσώμεθον
		2	ἐλύσασθον	λύσησθον
		3	ἐλυσάσθην	λύσησθον
	P.	1	ἐλυσάμεθα	λυσώμεθα
		2	ἐλύσασθε	λύσησθε
		3	ἐλύσαντο	λύσωνται
2 Aorist (Strong).			Wanting	

Tenses peculiar to

Tenses.	Numbers.	Persons.	Indicative.	Subjunctive.
1 Aorist (Weak).	S.	1	ἐλύθην	λυθῶ
		2	ἐλύθης	λυθῇς
		3	ἐλύθη	λυθῇ
	D.	2	ἐλύθητον	λυθῆτον
		3	ἐλυθήτην	λυθῆτον
	P.	1	ἐλύθημεν	λυθῶμεν
		2	ἐλύθητε	λυθῆτε
		3	ἐλύθησαν	λυθῶσι(ν)
1 Future (Weak).	S.	1	λυθήσομαι	
		2	λυθήσῃ or λυθήσει·	
		3	λυθήσεται	
	D.	1	λυθησόμεθον	
		2	λυθήσεσθον	
		3	λυθήσεσθον	
	P.	1	λυθησόμεθα	
		2	λυθήσεσθε	
		3	λυθήσονται	
2 Aorist (Strong).			Wanting	
2 Future (Strong).			Wanting	

Verbal Adjectives: λυτός, ή, όν.   2. λυτέος, α, ον.

I.—UNCONTRACTED.

Passive Voice.

the Middle Voice.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
λυσαίμην λύσαιο	λῦσαι	λύσασθαι	λυσάμενος λυσαμένη λυσάμενον
λύσαιτο λυσαίμεθον λύσαισθον λυσαίσθην λυσαίμεθα λύσαισθε λύσαιντο	λυσάσθω λύσασθον λυσάσθων λύσασθε λυσάσθων or λυσάσθωσαν		

the Passive Voice.

λυθείην λυθείης	λύθητι	λυθῆναι	λυθείς λυθεῖσα λυθέν
λυθείη λυθείητον or λυθεῖτον λυθειήτην or λυθείτην λυθείημεν or λυθεῖμεν λυθείητε or λυθεῖτε λυθείησαν or λυθεῖεν	λυθήτω λύθητον λυθήτων λύθητε λυθήτωσαν or λυθέντων		Gen. λυθέντος λυθείσης λυθέντος Stem λυθεντ
λυθησοίμην λυθήσοιο λυθήσοιτο λυθησοίμεθον λυθήσοισθον λυθησοίσθην λυθησοίμεθα λυθήσοισθε λυθήσοιντο		λυθήσεσθαι	λυθησόμενος λυθησομένη λυθησόμενον

A.—VOWEL-STEMS.

Present and Imperfect Tenses,

		τιμάω, I honour [comp. Lat. am(a)o] Stems. τιμα		ποιέω, I make [comp. Lat. moneo] ποιε		δουλόω, I subjugate δουλο	
		Active.					
Pres. Indicative.	S.1	τιμάω	τιμῶ	ποιέω	ποιῶ	δουλόω	δουλῶ
	2	τιμάεις	τιμᾷς	ποιέεις	ποιεῖς	δουλόεις	δουλοῖς
	3	τιμάει	τιμᾷ	ποιέει	ποιεῖ	δουλόει	δουλοῖ
	D.1						
	2	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	ποιέετον	ποιεῖτον	δουλόετον	δουλοῦτον
	3	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	ποιέετον	ποιεῖτον	δουλόετον	δουλοῦτον
	P.1	τιμάομεν	τιμῶμεν	ποιέομεν	ποιοῦμεν	δουλόομεν	δουλοῦμεν
	2	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε	ποιέετε	ποιεῖτε	δουλόετε	δουλοῦτε
	3	τιμά-ου-σι(ν)	τιμῶ-σι(ν)	ποιέου-σι(ν)	ποιοῦ-σι(ν)	δουλόου-σι(ν)	δουλοῦ-σι(ν)
Subjunctive.	S.1	τιμάω	τιμῶ	ποιέω	ποιῶ	δουλόω	δουλῶ
	2	τιμάῃς	τιμᾷς	ποιέῃς	ποιῇς	δουλόῃς	δουλοῖς
	3	τιμάῃ	τιμᾷ	ποιέῃ	ποιῇ	δουλόῃ	δουλοῖ
	D.1						
	2	τιμάητον	τιμᾶτον	ποιέητον	ποιῆτον	δουλόητον	δουλῶτον
	3	τιμάητον	τιμᾶτον	ποιέητον	ποιῆτον	δουλόητον	δουλῶτον
	P.1	τιμάωμεν	τιμῶμεν	ποιέωμεν	ποιῶμεν	δουλόωμεν	δουλῶμεν
	2	τιμάητε	τιμᾶτε	ποιέητε	ποιῆτε	δουλόητε	δουλῶτε
	3	τιμάω-σι(ν)	τιμῶ-σι(ν)	ποιέω-σι(ν)	ποιῶ-σι(ν)	δουλόω-σι(ν)	δουλῶ-σι(ν)
Optative.	S.1	τιμάοιμι (-αοίην	τιμῷμι -ῴην)*	ποιέοιμι (-εοίην	ποιοῖμι -οίην)	δουλόοιμι (-οοίην	δουλοῖμι -οίην)
	2	τιμάοις (-αοίης	τιμῷς -ῴης)	ποιέοις (-εοίης	ποιοῖς -οίης)	δουλόοις (-οοίης	δουλοῖς -οίης)
	3	τιμάοι (-αοίη	τιμῷ -ῴη)	ποιέοι (-εοίη	ποιοῖ -οίη)	δουλόοι (-οοίη	δουλοῖ -οίη)
	D.1						
	2	τιμάοιτον (-αοίητον	τιμῷτον -ῴητον)	ποιέοιτον (-εοίητον	ποιοῖτον -οίητον)	δουλόοιτον (-οοίητον	δουλοῖτον -οίητον)
	3	τιμαοίτην (-αοιήτην	τιμῴτην -ῴήτην)	ποιεοίτην (-εοιήτην	ποιοίτην -οιήτην)	δουλοοίτην (-οοιήτην	δουλοίτην -οιήτην)
	P.1	τιμάοιμεν (-αοίημεν	τιμῷμεν -ῴημεν)	ποιέοιμεν (-εοίημεν	ποιοῖμεν -οίημεν)	δουλόοιμεν (-οοίημεν	δουλοῖμεν -οίημεν)
	2	τιμάοιτε (·αοίητε	τιμῷτε -ῴητε)	ποιέοιτε (-εοίητε	ποιοῖτε -οίητε)	δουλόοιτε (-οοίητε	δουλοῖτε -οίητε)
	3	τιμάοιεν	τιμῷεν	ποιέοιεν (-εοίησαν	ποιοῖεν -οιησαν)	δουλόοιεν	δουλοῖεν

* Obs.—The more usual forms are those printed in spaced type.

Table IV.   PARADIGMS OF VERBS.—VERBS IN Ω.   57

II.—CONTRACTED.
Indicative Mood.

Middle and Passive.					
τιμάομαι	τιμῶμαι	ποιέομαι	ποιοῦμαι	δουλόομαι	δουλοῦμαι
τιμάῃ, ει	τιμᾷ	ποιέῃ, ει	ποιῇ, εῖ	δουλόῃ, ει	δουλοῖ
τιμάεται	τιμᾶται	ποιέεται	ποιεῖται	δουλόεται	δουλοῦται
τιμαόμεθον	τιμώμε-θον	ποιεόμεθον	ποιούμε-θον	δουλοόμε-θον	δουλούμεθον
τιμάεσθον	τιμᾶσθον	ποιέεσθον	ποιεῖσθον	δουλόεσθον	δουλοῦσθον
τιμάεσθον	τιμᾶσθον	ποιέεσθον	ποιεῖσθον	δουλόεσθον	δουλοῦσθον
τιμαόμεθα	τιμώμεθα	ποιεόμεθα	ποιούμεθα	δουλοόμεθα	δουλούμεθα
τιμάεσθε	τιμᾶσθε	ποιέεσθε	ποιεῖσθε	δουλόεσθε	δουλοῦσθε
τιμάονται	τιμῶνται	ποιέονται	ποιοῦνται	δουλόονται	δουλοῦνται
τιμάωμαι	τιμῶμαι	ποιέωμαι	ποιῶμαι	δουλόωμαι	δουλῶμαι
τιμάῃ	τιμᾷ	ποιέῃ	ποιῇ	δουλόῃ	δουλοῖ
τιμάηται	τιμᾶται	ποιέηται	ποιῆται	δουλόηται	δουλῶται
τιμαώμε-θον	τιμώμε-θον	ποιεώμεθον	ποιώμε-θον	δουλοώμε-θον	δουλώμεθον
τιμάησθον	τιμᾶσθον	ποιέησθον	ποιῆσθον	δουλόησθον	δουλῶσθον
τιμάησθον	τιμᾶσθον	ποιέησθον	ποιῆσθον	δουλόησθον	δουλῶσθον
τιμαώμεθα	τιμώμεθα	ποιεώμεθα	ποιώμεθα	δουλοώμεθα	δουλώμεθα
τιμάησθε	τιμᾶσθε	ποιέησθε	ποιῆσθε	δουλόησθε	δουλῶσθε
τιμάωνται	τιμῶνται	ποιέωνται	ποιῶνται	δουλόωνται	δουλῶνται
τιμαοίμην	τιμῴμην	ποιεοίμην	ποιοίμην	δουλοοίμην	δουλοίμην
τιμάοιο	τιμῷο	ποιέοιο	ποιοῖο	δουλόοιο	δουλοῖο
τιμάοιτο	τιμῷτο	ποιέοιτο	ποιοῖτο	δουλόοιτο	δουλοῖτο
τιμαοίμε-θον	τιμῴμε-θον	ποιεοίμεθον	ποιοίμε-θον	δουλοοίμε-θον	δουλοίμεθον
τιμάοισθον	τιμῷσθον	ποιέοισθον	ποιοῖσθον	δουλόοι-σθον	δουλοῖσθον
τιμαοίσθην	τιμῴσθην	ποιεοίσθην	ποιοίσθην	δουλοοί-σθην	δουλοίσθην
τιμαοίμεθα	τιμῴμεθα	ποιεοίμεθα	ποιοίμεθα	δουλοοί-μεθα	δουλοίμεθα
τιμάοισθε	τιμῷσθε	ποιέοισθε	ποιοῖσθε	δουλόοισθε	δουλοῖσθε
τιμάοιντο	τιμῷντο	ποιέοιντο	ποιοῖντο	δουλόοιντο	δουλοῖντο

A.—VOWEL-STEMS.

Present and Imperfect Tenses,

		τῑμάω, *I honour* comp. Lat. *am(a)o]* Stems. τιμα		ποιέω, *I make* [comp. Lat. *moneo*] ποιε		δουλόω, *I subjugate* δουλο	
Active.							
Imperative.	S.2	τίμαε	τίμᾱ	ποίεε	ποίει	δούλοε	δούλου
	3	τιμαέτω	τιμάτω	ποιεέτω	ποιείτω	δουλοέτω	δουλούτω
	D.2	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	ποιέετον	ποιεῖτον	δουλόετον	δουλοῦτον
	3	τιμαέτων	τιμάτων	ποιεέτων	ποιείτων	δουλοέτων	δουλούτων
	P.2	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε	ποιέετε	ποιεῖτε	δουλόετε	δουλοῦτε
		τιμαόντων	τιμών- των	ποιεόντων	ποιούν- των	δουλοόν- των	δουλούν- των
		τιμαέτω- σαν	τιμάτω- σαν	ποιεέτω- σαν	ποιείτω- σαν	δουλοέτω- σαν	δουλούτω- σαν
Infin.		τιμάειν	τιμᾶν	ποιέειν·	ποιεῖν	δουλόειν	δουλοῦν
Participle.		τιμάων	τιμῶν	ποιέων	ποιῶν	δουλόων	δουλῶν
		τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα	ποιέουσα	ποιοῦσα	δουλόουσα	δουλοῦσα
		τιμάον	τιμῶν	ποιέον	ποιοῦν	δουλόον	δουλοῦν
Imperfect.	S.1	ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων	ἐποίεον	ἐποίουν	ἐδούλοον	ἐδούλουν
	2	ἐτίμαες	ἐτίμᾱς	ἐποίεες	ἐποίεις	ἐδούλοες	ἐδούλους
	3	ἐτίμαε(ν)	ἐτίμᾱ	ἐποίεε(ν)	ἐποίει	ἐδούλοε(ν)	ἐδούλου
	D.1						
	2	ἐτιμάετον	ἐτιμᾶτον	ἐποιέετον	ἐποιεῖτον	ἐδουλόε- τον	ἐδουλοῦ- τον
	3	ἐτιμαέτην	ἐτιμάτην	ἐποιεέ-την	ἐποιείτην	ἐδουλοέ- την	ἐδουλού- την
	P.1	ἐτιμάομεν	ἐτιμῶμεν	ἐποιέομεν	ἐποιοῦμεν	ἐδουλόο- μεν	ἐδουλού- μεν
	2	ἐτιμάετε	ἐτιμᾶτε	ἐποιέετε	ἐποιεῖτε	ἐδουλόετε	ἐδουλοῦτε
	8	ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων	ἐποίεον	ἐποίουν	ἐδούλοον	ἐδούλουν

The other Tenses are conjugated like the same Tenses in λύω.

Examples for

τολμάω, *I dare*   ἐάω, *I let, permit*
σιγάω, *I am silent*   ἀσκέω, *I practise*
βοάω, *I call out*   κοσμέω, *I adorn*

IL.—CONTRACTED.

Indicative Mood.

Middle and Passive.					
τιμάου	τιμῶ	ποιέου	ποιοῦ	δουλόου	δουλοῦ
τιμαέσθω	τιμάσθω	ποιεέσθω	ποιείσθω	δουλοέσθω	δουλούσθω
τιμάεσθον	τιμᾶσθον	ποιέεσθον	ποιείσθον	δουλόεσθον	δουλοῦσθον
τιμαέσθων	τιμάσθων	ποιεέσθων	ποιείσθων	δουλοέσθων	δουλούσθων
τιμάεσθε	τιμᾶσθε	ποιέεσθε	ποιείσθε	δουλόεσθε	δουλοῦσθε
τιμαέσθων	τιμάσθων	ποιεέσθων	ποιείσθων	δουλοέσθων	δουλούσθων
τιμαέσθω-σαν	τιμάσθω-σαν	ποιεέσθω-σαν	ποιείσθω-σαν	δουλοέσθω-σαν	δουλούσθω-σαν
τιμάεσθαι	τιμᾶσθαι	ποιέεσθαι	ποιείσθαι	δουλόεσθαι	δουλοῦσθαι
τιμαόμενος	τιμώμε-νος	ποιεόμενος	ποιούμε-νος	δουλοόμε-νος	δουλούμε-νος
τιμαομένη	τιμωμένη	ποιεομένη	ποιουμένη	δουλοομένη	δουλουμένη
τιμαόμενον	τιμώμε-νον	ποιεόμενον	ποιούμε-νον	δουλοόμε-νον	δουλούμε-νον
ἐτιμαόμην	ἐτιμώμην	ἐποιεόμην	ἐποιούμην	ἐδουλοόμην	ἐδουλούμην
ἐτιμάου	ἐτιμῶ	ἐποιέου	ἐποιοῦ	ἐδουλόου	ἐδουλοῦ
ἐτιμάετο	ἐτιμᾶτο	ἐποιέετο	ἐποιεῖτο	ἐδουλόετο	ἐδουλοῦτο
ἐτιμαόμε-θον	ἐτιμώμε-θον	ἐποιεόμεθον	ἐποιούμε-θον	ἐδουλοόμε-θον	ἐδουλούμε-θον
ἐτιμάεσθον	ἐτιμᾶ-σθον	ἐποιέεσθον	ἐποιεῖ-σθον	ἐδουλόε-σθον	ἐδουλοῦ-σθον
ἐτιμαίσθην	ἐτιμά-σθην	ἐποιεέσθην	ἐποιεί-σθην	ἐδουλοέ-σθην	ἐδουλού-σθην
ἐτιμαόμεθα	ἐτιμώμε-θα	ἐποιεόμεθα	ἐποιούμε-θα	ἐδουλοό-μεθα	ἐδουλού-μεθα
ἐτιμάεσθε	ἐτιμᾶσθε	ἐποιέεσθε	ἐποιεῖσθε	ἐδουλόεσθε	ἐδουλοῦσθε
ἐτιμάοντο	ἐτιμῶντο	ἐποιέοντο	ἐποιοῦντο	ἐδουλόοντο	ἐδουλοῦντο

A Synopsis of these Tenses is given in the following Table :—

Conjugation.

ἀριθμέω, *I count*
δηλόω, *I make clear*
στεφανόω, *I crown*

ζημιόω, *I punish*
χρυσόω, *I gild.*

A.—VOWEL-STEMS.

(*Uncontracted*

Tenses.	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Optative.
Active Voice.			
Future.	τιμήσω ποιήσω δουλώσω		τιμήσοιμι ποιήσοιμι δουλώσοιμι
1 Aorist (Weak).	ἐτίμησα ἐποίησα ἐδούλωσα	τιμήσω ποιήσω δουλώσω	τιμήσαιμι ποιήσαιμι δουλώσαιμι
1 Perfect (Weak).	τετίμηκα πεποίηκα δεδούλωκα	τετιμήκω πεποιήκω δεδουλώκω	τετιμήκοιμι πεποιήκοιμι δεδουλώκοιμι
1 Pluperfect (Weak).	ἐτετιμήκειν ἐπεποιήκειν ἐδεδουλώκειν		
Middle and Passive Voices.			
Future.	τιμήσομαι ποιήσομαι δουλώσομαι		τιμησοίμην ποιησοίμην δουλωσοίμην
Perfect.	τετίμημαι πεποίημαι δεδούλωμαι	τετιμημένος ὦ πεποιημένος ὦ δεδουλωμένος ὦ	τετιμημένος εἴην πεποιημένος εἴην δεδουλωμένος εἴην
Pluperfect.	ἐτετιμήμην ἐπεποιήμην ἐδεδουλώμην		
Future Perfect.	τετιμήσομαι πεποιήσομαι δεδουλώσομαι		τετιμησοίμην πεποιησοίμην δεδουλωσοίμην
1 Aorist Passive (Weak).	ἐτιμήθην ἐποιήθην ἐδουλώθην	τιμηθῶ ποιηθῶ δουλωθῶ	τιμηθείην ποιηθείην δουλουθείην
1 Future Passive (Weak).	τιμηθήσομαι ποιηθήσομαι δουλωθήσομαι		τιμηθησοίμην ποιηθησοίμην δουλωθησοίμην
Verbal Adjectives : 1. τιμητός　2. τιμητέος ποιητός　ποιητέος δουλωτός　δουλωτέος			

II.—CONTRACTED.

Tenses.)

Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Active Voice.		
	τιμήσειν ποιήσειν δουλώσειν	τιμήσων ποιήσων δουλώσων
τίμησον ποίησον δούλωσον	τιμῆσαι ποιῆσαι δουλῶσαι	τιμήσας φιλήσας δουλώσας
τετίμηκε πεποίηκε δεδούλωκε	τετιμηκέναι πεποιηκέναι δεδουλωκέναι	τετιμηκώς πεποιηκώς δεδουλωκώς
Middle and Passive Voices.		
	τιμήσεσθαι ποιήσεσθαι δουλώσεσθαι	τιμησόμενος ποιησόμενος δουλωσόμενος
τετίμησο πεποίησο δεδούλωσο	τετιμῆσθαι πεποιῆσθαι δεδουλῶσθαι	τετιμημένος πεποιημένος δεδουλωμένος
	τετιμήσεσθαι πεποιήσεσθαι δεδουλώσεσθαι	τετιμησόμενος πεποιησόμενος δεδουλωσόμενος
τιμήθητι ποιήθητι δουλώθητι	τιμηθῆναι ποιηθῆναι δουλωθῆναι	τιμηθείς ποιηθείς δουλωθείς
	τιμηθήσεσθαι ποιηθήσεσθαι δουλωθήσεσθαι	τιμηθησόμενος ποιηθησόμενος δουλωθησόμενος

B.—CONSONANT-STEMS.

πλέκω, *I plait* (class 1); φεύγω, *I flee* (class 2);

Tenses.	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Active.			
Present.	Present. πλέκω φεύγω τάσσω	Imperfect. ἔπλεκον ἔφευγον ἔτασσον	πλέκω φεύγω τάσσω
Future.	πλέξω φεύξομαι τάξω		
1 Aorist (Weak). 2 Aorist (Strong). 1 Aorist (Weak).	ἔπλεξα ἔφυγον ἔταξα		πλέξω φύγω τάξω
1 Perfect (Weak). 2 Perfect (Strong). 1 Perfect (Weak).	Perfect. πέπλεχα πέφευγα τέταχα	Pluperfect. ἐπεπλέχειν ἐπεφεύγειν ἐτετάχειν	πεπλέχω πεφεύγω τετάχω
Middle and Passive.			
Present.	Present. πλέκομαι τάσσομαι	Imperfect. ἐπλεκόμην ἐτασσόμην	πλέκωμαι τάσσωμαι
Future.	πλέξομαι τάξομαι		
1 Aorist Middle (Weak).	ἐπλεξάμην ἐταξάμην		πλέξωμαι τάξωμαι
Perfect.	Perfect. πέπλεγμαι τέταγμαι	Pluperfect. ἐπεπλέγμην ἐτετάγμην	πεπλεγμένος ὦ τεταγμένος ὦ
Future Perfect.	πεπλέξομαι τετάξομαι		
2 Aorist Pass. (Strong). 1 Aorist Pass. (Weak).	ἐπλάκην ἐτάχθην		πλακῶ ταχθῶ
2 Future Pass. (Strong). 1 Future Pass. (Weak).	πλακήσομαι ταχθήσομαι		
Verbal Adjectives: 1. πλεκτός, φευκτός, τακτός.			

ἄγω, *I drive* (Aor. ἤγαγον, Perf. Act. ἦχα); ἄρχω, *I rule*, both of class 1; Verbal-Stems, as τὸ πλέγ-μα, *the wreath*; ἡ τάξι-ς, *the arrangement*;

Table V.   PARADIGMS OF VERBS.—VERBS IN Ω.   63

I.—GUTTURAL STEMS.

τάσσω, *I arrange* (class 4).   Verbal-Stems: πλεκ, φυγ, ταγ.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Active.			
πλέκοιμι φεύγοιμι τάσσοιμι	πλέκε φεῦγε τάσσε	πλέκειν φεύγειν τάσσειν	πλέκων φεύγων τάσσων
πλέξοιμι φευξοίμην τάξοιμι		πλέξειν φεύξεσθαι τάξειν	πλέξων φευξόμενος τάξων
πλέξαιμι φύγοιμι τάξαιμι	πλέξον φύγε τάξον	πλέξαι φυγεῖν τάξαι	πλέξας φυγών τάξας
πεπλέχοιμι πεφεύγοιμι τετάχοιμι	πέπλεχε πέφευγε τέταχε	πεπλεχέναι πεφευγέναι τεταχέναι	πεπλεχώς πεφευγώς τεταχώς
Middle and Passive.			
πλεκοίμην τασσοίμην	πλέκου τάσσου	πλέκεσθαι τάσσεσθαι	πλεκόμενος τασσόμενος
πλεξοίμην ταξοίμην		πλέξεσθαι τάξεσθαι	πλεξόμενος ταξόμενος
πλεξαίμην ταξαίμην	πλέξαι τάξαι	πλέξασθαι τάξασθαι	πλεξάμενος ταξάμενος
πεπλεγμένος εἴην τεταγμένος εἴην	πέπλεξο τέταξο	πεπλέχθαι τετάχθαι	πεπλεγμένος τεταγμένος
πεπλεξοίμην τεταξοίμην		πεπλέξεσθαι τετάξεσθαι	πεπλεξόμενος τεταξόμενος
πλακείην ταχθείην	πλάκηθι τάχθητι	πλακῆναι ταχθῆναι	πλακείς ταχθείς
πλακησοίμην ταχθησοίμην		πλακήσεσθαι ταχθήσεσθαι	πλακησόμενος ταχθησόμενος

2. πλεκτέος, φευκτέος, τακτέος.

Conjugation.

ὀρύσσω, *I dig*, Stem ὀρυχ, class 4, *a.* Nouns are formed from the Pure ἡ ἀρχ-ή, *the government.*

B.—CONSONANT-STEMS.

ψεύδομαι, *I lie* (class 1); πείθω, *I persuade* (class 2);

Tenses.	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Active.			
Present.	**Present.** πείθω κομίζω	**Imperfect.** ἔπειθον ἐκόμιζον	πείθω κομίζω
Future.	πείσω κομιῶ		
1 Aorist (Weak).	ἔπεισα ἐκόμισα	•	πείσω κομίσω
2 Perfect (Strong). 1 Perfect (Weak).	**Perfect.** πέποιθα κεκόμικα	**Pluperfect.** ἐπεποίθειν ἐκεκομίκειν	πεποίθω κεκομίκω
Middle and Passive.			
Present.	**Present.** ψεύδομαι πείθομαι κομίζομαι	**Imperfect.** ἐψευδόμην ἐπειθόμην ἐκομιζόμην	ψεύδωμαι πείθωμαι κομίζωμαι
Future.	ψεύσομαι πείσομαι κομιοῦμαι		
1 Aorist Middle (Weak).	ἐψευσάμην ἐπεισάμην ἐκομισάμην	•	ψεύσωμαι πείσωμαι κομίσωμαι
Perfect.	**Perfect.** ἔψευσμαι πέπεισμαι κεκόμισμαι	**Pluperfect.** ἐψεύσμην ἐπεπείσμην ἐκεκομίσμην	ἐψευσμένος ὦ πεπεισμένος ὦ κεκομισμένος ὦ
1 Aorist Passive (Weak).	ἐψεύσθην ἐπείσθην ἐκομίσθην		ψευσθῶ πεισθῶ κομισθῶ
1 Future Passive (Weak).	ψευσθήσομαι πεισθήσομαι κομισθήσομαι		
Verbal Adjectives : 1. ψευστός, πειστός, κομιστός.			

σπένδω, *libo*, Fut. σπείσω, Perf. ἔσπεικα, Perf. Mid. ἔσπεισμαι, Aor. Pass. Nouns are formed from the Pure Verbal-Stem, as : τὸ ψεῦδ-ος *the lie; the wave ;* ἡ ἁρπαγ-ή, *the plunder.*

Table VI.   PARADIGMS OF VERBS.—VERBS IN Ω.   65

II.—DENTAL STEMS.

κομίζω, *I carry* (class 1, *b.*).   Verbal-Stems: ψευδ, πιθ, κομιδ.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.

Active.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
πείθοιμι κομίζοιμι	πεῖθε κόμιζε	πείθειν κομίζειν	πείθων κομίζων
πείσοιμι κομιοῖμι		πείσειν κομιεῖν	πείσων κομιῶν
πείσαιμι κομίσαιμι	πεῖσον κόμισον	πεῖσαι κομίσαι	πείσας κομίσας
πεποίθοιμι κεκομίκοιμι	πέποιθε κεκόμικε	πεποιθέναι κεκομικέναι	πεποιθώς κεκομικώς

Middle and Passive.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
ψευδοίμην πειθοίμην κομιζοίμην	ψεύδου πείθου κομίζου	ψεύδεσθαι πείθεσθαι κομίζεσθαι	ψευδόμενος πειθόμενος κομιζόμενος
ψευσοίμην πεισοίμην κομιοίμην		ψεύσεσθαι πείσεσθαι κομιεῖσθαι	ψευσόμενος πεισόμενος κομιούμενος
ψευσαίμην πεισαίμην κομισαίμην	ψεῦσαι πεῖσαι κόμισαι	ψεύσασθαι πείσασθαι κομίσασθάι	ψευσάμενος πεισάμενος κομισάμενος
ἐψευσμένος εἴην πεπεισμένος εἴην κεκομισμένος εἴην	ἔψευσο πέπεισο κεκόμισο	ἐψεῦσθαι πεπεῖσθαι κεκομίσθαι	ἐψευσμένος πεπεισμένος κεκομισμένος
ψευσθείην πεισθείην κομισθείην	ψεύσθητι πείσθητι κομίσθητι	ψευσθῆναι πεισθῆναι κομισθῆναι	ψευσθείς πεισθείς κομισθείς
ψευσθησοίμην πεισθησοίμην κομισθησοίμην		ψευσθήσεσθαι πεισθήσεσθαι κομισθήσεσθαι	ψευσθησόμενος πεισθησόμενος κομισθησόμενος

2. ψευστέος, πειστέος, κομιστέος.

Conjugation.

ἐσπείσθην; κλύζω, *I wash against*; ἁρπάζω, *I snatch*; ἐλπίζω, *I hope.*
ἡ πίσ-τι-ς, *the faith*; ἡ σπονδ-ή, *the libation*; ὁ κλύδ-ων, Gen. κλύδων-ος.

AC. G. L.

F

B.—CONSONANT-STEMS.

πέμπω, *I send* (class 1) ; λείπω, *I leave* (class 2);

Tenses.	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Active.			
Present.	**Present.** πέμπω λείπω καλύπτω	**Imperfect.** ἔπεμπον ἔλειπον ἐκάλυπτον	πέμπω λείπω καλύπτω
Future.	πέμψω λείψω καλύψω		
Aorist 1. (Weak). 2. (Strong). 1. (Weak).	ἔπεμψα ἔλιπον ἐκάλυψα		πέμψω λίπω καλύψω
2 Perfect (Strong). 2 Perfect (Strong).	**Perfect.** πέπομφα λέλοιπα	**Pluperfect.** ἐπεπόμφειν ἐλελοίπειν	πεπόμφω λέλοιπω
Middle and Passive.			
Present.	**Present.** πέμπομαι λείπομαι καλύπτομαι	**Imperfect.** ἐπεμπόμην ἐλειπόμην ἐκαλυπτόμην	πέμπωμαι λείπωμαι καλύπτωμαι
Future.	πέμψομαι λείψομαι καλύψομαι		
Aorist Middle ⎰1. (Weak). ⎰2. (Strong). ⎱1. (Weak).	ἐπεμψάμην ἐλιπόμην ἐκαλυψάμην		πέμψωμαι λίπωμαι καλύψωμαι
Perfect.	**Perfect.** πέπεμμαι λέλειμμαι κεκάλυμμαι	**Pluperfect.** ἐπεπέμμην ἐλελείμμην ἐκεκαλύμμην	πεπεμμένος ὦ λελειμμένος ὦ κεκαλυμμένος ὦ
Future Perfect.	λελείψομαι κεκαλύψομαι		
1 Aorist Passive (Weak).	ἐπέμφθην ἐλείφθην ἐκαλύφθην		πεμφθῶ λειφθῶ καλυφθῶ
1 Future Passive (Weak).	πεμφθήσομαι λειφθήσομαι καλυφθήσομαι		
Verbal Adjectives : 1. πεμπτός, λειπτός, καλυπτός.			

Examples for

τρέπω, *I turn* (class 1); ἀλείφω, *I anoint* (class 2); τρίβω, *I rub* Pure Verbal - Stems, as ὁ πομπ-ό-ς, *the escort*; λοιπ-ό-ς, *remaining*; ointment ; ὁ τάφ-ο-ς, *the tomb*.

Table VII.   PARADIGMS OF VERBS.   67

III.—LABIAL STEMS.

καλύπτω, *I cover* (class 3).   Verbal-Stems: πεμπ, λιπ, καλυβ.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
Active.			
πέμποιμι λείποιμι καλύπτοιμι	πέμπε λεῖπε κάλυπτε	πέμπειν λείπειν καλύπτειν	πέμπων λείπων καλύπτων
πέμψοιμι λείψοιμι καλύψοιμι		πέμψειν λείψειν καλύψειν	πέμψων λείψων καλύψων
πέμψαιμι λίποιμι καλύψαιμι	πέμψον λίπε κάλυψον	πέμψαι λιπεῖν καλύψαι	πέμψας λιπών καλύψας
πεπόμφοιμι λελοίποιμι	πέπομφε λέλοιπε	πεπομφέναι λελοιπέναι	πεπομφώς λελοιπώς
Middle and Passive.			
πεμποίμην λειποίμην καλυπτοίμην	πέμπου λείπου καλύπτου	πέμπεσθαι λείπεσθαι καλύπτεσθαι	πεμπόμενος λειπόμενος καλυπτόμενος
πεμψοίμην λειψοίμην καλυψοίμην		πέμψεσθαι λείψεσθαι καλύψεσθαι	πεμψόμενος λειψόμενος καλυψόμενος
πεμψαίμην λιποίμην καλυψαίμην	πέμψαι λιποῦ κάλυψαι	πέμψασθαι λιπέσθαι καλύψασθαι	πεμψάμενος λιπόμενος καλυψάμενος
πεπεμμένος εἴην λελειμμένος εἴην κεκαλυμμένος εἴην	πέπεμψο λέλειψο κεκάλυψο	πεπέμφθαι λελεῖφθαι κεκαλύφθαι	πεπεμμένος λελειμμένος κεκαλυμμένος
λελειψοίμην κεκαλυψοίμην		λελείψεσθαι κεκαλύψεσθαι	λελειψόμενος κεκαλυψόμενος
πεμφθείην λειφθείην καλυφθείην	πέμφθητι λείφθητι καλύφθητι	πεμφθῆναι λειφθῆναι καλυφθῆναι	πεμφθείς λειφθείς καλυφθείς
πεμφθησοίμην λειφθησοίμην καλυφθησοίμην		πεμφθήσεσθαι λειφθήσεσθαι καλυφθήσεσθαι	πεμφθησόμενος λειφθησόμενος καλυφθησόμενος

2. πεμπτέος, λειπτέος, καλυπτέος.

Conjugation.

(class 2); θάπτω, *I bury* (class 3), Stem ταφ. Nouns are formed from the ἡ καλύβ-η, *the hut*; ὁ τρόπ-ο-ς, *the turning, manner*; τὸ ἄλειφ-αρ, *the*

B.—CONSONANT-STEMS.

δέρω, *I skin* (class 1); ἀγγέλλω, *I announce* (class 4, c); σπείρω, *I sow* (class

Tenses.	Indicative.		Subjunctive.
Active. Present.	Present. δέρω ἀγγέλλω σπείρω μαίνω	Imperfect. ἔδερον ἤγγελλον ἔσπειροὶ ἐμίαινον	δέρω ἀγγέλλω σπείρω μαίνω
Future.	δερῶ ἀγγελῶ σπερῶ μιανῶ		
1 Aorist (Weak).	ἔδειρα ἤγγειλα ἔσπειρα ἐμίᾱνα		δείρω ἀγγείλω σπείρω μιάνω
1 Perfect (Weak).	Perfect. ἤγγελκα ἔσπαρκα μεμίαγκα	Pluperfect. ἠγγέλκειν ἐσπάρκειν ἐμεμιάγκειν	ἠγγέλκω ἐσπάρκω μεμιάγκω
Middle and Passive. Present.	Present. δέρομαι ἀγγέλλομαι σπείρομαι μαίνομαι	Imperfect. ἐδερόμην ἠγγελλόμην ἐσπειρόμην ἐμαινόμην	δέρωμαι ἀγγέλλωμαι σπείρωμαι μαίνωμαι
Future.	δεροῦμαι ἀγγελοῦμαι σπεροῦμαι μιανοῦμαι		
1 Aorist Middle (Weak).	ἐδειράμην ἠγγειλάμην ἐσπειράμην ἐμιανάμην		δείρωμαι ἀγγείλωμαι σπείρωμαι μιάνωμαι
Perfect.	Perfect. δέδαρμαι ἤγγελμαι ἔσπαρμαι μεμίασμαι	Pluperfect. ἐδεδάρμην ἠγγέλμην ἐσπάρμην ἐμεμιάσμην	δεδαρμένος ὦ ἠγγελμένος ὦ ἐσπαρμένος ὦ μεμιασμένος ὦ
Aorist Passive { 2 Strong. 1 Weak. 2 Strong. 1 Weak.	ἐδάρην ἠγγέλθην ἐσπάρην ἐμιάνθην		δαρῶ ἀγγελθῶ σπαρῶ μιανθῶ
Future Passive { 2 Strong. 1 Weak. 2 Strong. 1 Weak.	δαρήσομαι ἀγγελθήσομαι σπαρήσομαι μιανθήσομαι		
Verbal Adjectives: 1. δαστός, ἀγγελτός, σπαρτός, μιαντός.			

Table VIII.　　PARADIGMS OF VERBS.　　69

IV.—LIQUID STEMS (λ, μ, ν, ρ).

4, d); μαίνω, I soil (class 4, d). Verbal-Stems : δερ, ἀγγελ, σπερ, μιαν.

Optative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
δέροιμι ἀγγέλλοιμι σπείροιμι μιαίνοιμι	δέρε ἄγγελλε σπεῖρε μίαινε	δέρειν ἀγγέλλειν σπείρειν μιαίνειν	δέρων ἀγγέλλων σπείρων μιαίνων
δεροῖμι ἀγγελοῖμι σπεροῖμι μιανοῖμι		δερεῖν ἀγγελεῖν σπερεῖν μιανεῖν	δερῶν ἀγγελῶν σπερῶν μιανῶν
δείραιμι ἀγγείλαιμι σπείραιμι μιάναιμι	δεῖρον ἄγγειλον σπεῖρον μίανον	δεῖραι ἀγγεῖλαι σπεῖραι μιᾶναι	δείρας ἀγγείλας σπείρας μιάνας
ἠγγέλκοιμι ἐσπάρκοιμι μεμιάγκοιμι	ἤγγελκε ἔσπαρκε μεμίαγκε	ἠγγελκέναι ἐσπαρκέναι μεμιαγκέναι	ἠγγελκώς ἐσπαρκώς μεμιαγκώς
δεροίμην ἀγγελλοίμην σπειροίμην μιαινοίμην	δέρου ἀγγέλλου σπείρου μιαίνου	δέρεσθαι ἀγγέλλεσθαι σπείρεσθαι μιαίνεσθαι	δερόμενος ἀγγελλόμενος σπειρόμενος μιαινόμενος
δεροίμην ἀγγελοίμην σπεροίμην μιανοίμην		δερεῖσθαι ἀγγελεῖσθαι σπερεῖσθαι μιανεῖσθαι	δερούμενος ἀγγελούμενος σπερούμενος μιανούμενος
δειραίμην ἀγγειλαίμην σπειραίμην μιαναίμην	δεῖραι ἄγγειλαι σπεῖραι μίαναι	δείρασθαι ἀγγείλασθαι σπείρασθαι μιάνασθαι	δειράμενος ἀγγειλάμενος σπειράμενος μιανάμενος
δεδαρμένος εἴην ἠγγελμένος εἴην ἐσπαρμένος εἴην μεμιασμένος εἴην	δέδαρσο ἤγγελσο ἔσπαρσο μεμίασο	δεδάρθαι ἠγγέλθαι ἐσπάρθαι μεμιάνθαι	δεδαρμένος ἠγγελμένος ἐσπαρμένος μεμιασμένος
δαρείην ἀγγελθείην σπαρείην μιανθείην	δάρηθι ἀγγέλθητι σπάρηθι μιάνθητι	δαρῆναι ἀγγελθῆναι σπαρῆναι μιανθῆναι	δαρείς ἀγγελθείς σπαρείς μιανθείς
δαρησοίμην ἀγγελθησοίμην σπαρησοίμην μιανθησοίμην		δαρήσεσθαι ἀγγελθήσεσθαι σπαρήσεσθαι μιανθήσεσθαι	δαρησόμενος ἀγγελθησόμενος σπαρησόμενος μιανθησόμενος

2. δαρτέος, ἀγγελτέος, σπαρτέος, μιαντέος.

			τί-θη-μι, I put	δί-δω-μι, I give	ἵ-στη-μι, I place
			Pure Stems θε	δο	στα
			Present-Stems τι-θε	δι-δο	ἱ-στη
Present. Active.					
Indicative	S.	1	τί-θη-μι	δί-δω-μι	ἵ-στη-μι
		2	τί-θη-ς	δί-δω-ς	ἵ-στη-ς
		3	τί-θη-σι(ν)	δί-δω-σι(ν)	ἵ-στη-σι(ν)
	D.	1			
		2	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	ἵ-στᾰ-τον
		3	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	ἵ-στᾰ-τον
	P.	1	τί-θε-μεν	δί-δο-μεν	ἵ-στᾰ-μεν
		2	τί-θε-τε	δί-δο-τε	ἵ-στᾰ-τε
		3	τι-θέ-ᾱ-σι(ν)	δι-δό-ᾱ-σι(ν)	ἱ-στᾶ-σι(ν)
Subjunctive.	S.	1	τι-θῶ	δι-δῶ	ἱ-στῶ
		2	τι-θῇ-ς	δι-δῷ-ς	ἱ-στῇ-ς
		3	τι-θῇ	δι-δῷ	ἱ-στῇ
	D.	1			
		2	τι-θῆ-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	ἱ-στῆ-τον
		3	τι-θῆ-τον	δι-δῶ-τον	ἱ-στῆ-τον
	P.	1	τι-θῶ-μεν	δι-δῶ-μεν	ἱ-στῶ-μεν
		2	τι-θῆ-τε	δι-δῶ-τε	ἱ-στῆ-τε
		3	τι-θῶ-σι(ν)	δι-δῶ-σι(ν)	ἱ-στῶ-σι(ν)
Optative.	S.	1	τι-θείη-ν	δι-δοίη-ν	ἱ-σταίη-ν
		2	τι-θείη-ς	δι-δοίη-ς	ἱ-σταίη-ς
		3	τι-θείη	δι-δοίη	ἱ-σταίη
	D.	1			
		2	τι-θείη-τον or τιθεῖτον	δι-δοίη-τον or διδοῖτον	ἱ-σταίη-τον or ἱσταῖτον
		3	τι-θειή-την or τιθείτην	δι-δοιή-την or διδοίτην	ἱ-σταιή-την or ἱσταίτην
	P.	1	τι-θείη-μεν or τιθεῖμεν	δι-δοίη-μεν or διδοῖμεν	ἱ-σταίη-μεν or ἱσταῖμεν
		2	τι-θείη-τε or τιθεῖτε	δι-δοίη-τε or διδοῖτε	ἱ-σταίη-τε or ἱσταῖτε
		3	τι-θείη-σαν or τιθεῖεν	δι-δοίη-σαν or διδοῖεν	ἱ-σταίη-σαν or ἱσταῖεν
Imperative.	S.	2	τί-θει	δί-δου	ἵ-στη
		3	τι-θέ-τω	δι-δό-τω	ἱ-στᾰ-τω
	D.	2	τί-θε-τον	δί-δο-τον	ἵ-στᾰ-τον
		3	τι-θέ-των	δι-δό-των	ἱ-στά-των
	P.	2	τί-θε-τε	δί-δο-τε	ἵ-στα-τε
		3	τι-θέ-ντων or τι-θέ-τωσαν	δι-δό-ντων or δι-δό-τωσαν	ἱ-στά-ντων or ἱ-στά-τωσαν
Infin.			τι-θέ-ναι	δι-δό-ναι	ἱ-στά-ναι
Part.			τι-θεί-ς, τι-θεῖ-σα, τιθέν G. τιθέντ-ος	δι-δού-ς, δι-δοῦ-σα, διδόν G. δι-δόντ-ος	ἱ-στά-ς, ἱ-στᾶ-σα, ἱστάν G. ἱ-στάντ-ος

Table IX.   PARADIGMS OF VERBS.—VERBS IN μι.   71

FIRST CLASS.

This First Class consists of Verbs which affix their terminations directly to the Stem.

Present. Middle and Passive.		
τί-θε-μαι	δί-δο-μαι	ἵ-στᾰ-μαι
τί-θε-σαι	δί-δο-σαι	ἵ-στᾰ-σαι
τί-θε-ται	δί-δο-ται	ἵ-στᾰ-ται
τι-θέ-μεθον	δι-δό-μεθον	ἱ-στά-μεθον
τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	ἵ-στα-σθον
τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	ἵ-στα-σθον
τι-θέ-μεθα	δι-δό-μεθα	ἱ-στά-μεθα
τί-θε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	ἵ-στα-σθε
τί-θε-νται	δί-δο-νται	ἵ-στα-νται
τι-θῶ-μαι	δι-δῶ-μαι	ἱ-στῶ-μαι
τι-θῇ	δι-δῷ	ἱ-στῇ
τι-θῆ-ται	δι-δῶ-ται	ἱ-στῆ-ται
τι-θώ-μεθον	δι-δώ-μεθον	ἱ-στώ-μεθον
τι-θῆ-σθον	δι-δῶ-σθον	ἱ-στῆ-σθον
τι-θῆ-σθον	δι-δῶ-σθον	ἱ-στῆ-σθον
τι-θώ-μεθα	δι-δώ-μεθα	ἱ-στώ-μεθα
τι-θῆ-σθε	δι-δῶ-σθε	ἱ-στῆ-σθε
τι-θῶ-νται	δι-δῶ-νται	ἱ-στῶ-νται
τι-θεί-μην	δι-δοί-μην	ἱ-σταί-μην
τι-θεῖ-ο	δι-δοῖ-ο	ἱ-σταῖ-ο
τι-θεῖ-το	δι-δοῖ-το	ἱ-σταῖ-το
τι-θεί-μεθον	δι-δοί-μεθον	ἱ-σταί-μεθον
τι-θεῖ-σθον	δι-δοῖ-σθον	ἱ-σταῖ-σθον
τι-θεί-σθην	δι-δοί-σθην	ἱ-σταί-σθην
τι-θεί-μεθα	δι-δοί-μεθα	ἱ-σταί-μεθα
τι-θεῖ-σθε	δι-δοῖ-σθε	ἱ-σταῖ-σθε
τι-θεῖ-ντο	δι-δοῖ-ντο	ἱ-σταῖ-ντο
τί-θε-σο	δί-δο-σο	ἵ-στᾰ-σο
τι-θέ-σθω	δι-δό-σθω	ἱ-στά-σθω
τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	ἵ-στα-σθον
τι-θέ-σθων	δι-δό-σθων	ἱ-στά-σθων
τί-θε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	ἵ-στα-σθε
τι-θέ-σθων or	δι-δό-σθων or	ἱ-στά-σθων or
τι-θέ-σθωσαν	δι-δό-σθωσαν	ἱ-στά-σθωσαν
τί-θε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι	ἵ-στα-σθαι
τι-θέ-μενο-ς, η, ο-ν	δι-δό-μενο-ς, η, ο-ν	ἱ-στά-μενο-ς, η, ο-ν

VERBS IN μι.

			τί-θη-μι, I put	δί-δω-μι, I give	ἵ-στη-μι, I place
			Pure Stems θε	δο	στα
			Present-Stems τι-θε	δι-δο	ἱ-στη
Imperfect.	S.	1	ἐ-τί-θη-ν	ἐ-δί-δω-ν	ἵ-στη-ν
		2	ἐ-τί-θη-ς	ἐ-δί-δω-ς	ἵ-στη-ς
		3	ἐ-τί-θη	ἐ-δί-δω	ἵ-στη
	D.	1			
		2	ἐ-τί-θε-τον	ἐ-δί-δο-τον	ἵ-στă-τον
		3	ἐ-τι-θέ-την	ἐ-δι-δό-την	ἱ-στά-την
	P.	1	ἐ-τί-θε-μεν	ἐ-δί-δο-μεν	ἵ-στă-μεν
		2	ἐ-τί-θε-τε	ἐ-δί-δο-τε	ἵ-στă-τε
		3	ἐ-τί-θε-σαν	ἐ-δί-δο-σαν	ἵ-στă-σαν

Second or Strong Aorist. Active.

Indicative.	S.	1	[ἔ-θη-ν]	[ἔ-δω-ν]	ἔ-στη-ν
		2	[ἔ-θη-ς]	[ἔ-δω-ς]	ἔ-στη-ς
		3	[ἔ-θη]	[ἔ-δω]	ἔ-στη
	D.	1			
		2	ἔ-θε-τον	ἔ-δο-τον	ἔ-στη-τον
		3	ἐ-θέ-την	ἐ-δό-την	ἐ-στή-την
	P.	1	ἔ-θε-μεν	ἔ-δο-μεν	ἔ-στη-μεν
		2	ἔ-θε-τε	ἔ-δο-τε	ἔ-στη-τε
		3	ἔ-θε-σαν	ἔ-δο-σαν	ἔ-στη-σαν
Subj.			θῶ	δῶ	στῶ
			θῇ-ς	δῷ-ς	στῇ-ς
					etc. as in the
Opt.			θείη-ν	δοίη-ν	σταίη-ν
					etc. as in the
Imperative.	S.	2	θέ-ς	δό-ς	στῆ-θι
		3	θέ-τω	δό-τω	στή-τω
	D.	2	θέ-τον	δό-τον	στῆ-τον
		3	θέ-των	δό-των	στή-των
	P.	2	θέ-τε	δό-τε	στῆ-τε
		3	θέ-ντων or θέ-τωσαν	δό-ντων or δό-τωσαν	στά-ντων or στή-τωσαν
Infin.			θεῖ-ναι	δοῦ-ναι	στῆ-ναι
Part.			θεί-ς, θεῖ-σα, θέ-ν G. θέντ-ος	δού-ς, δοῦ-σα, δό-ν G. δόντ-ος	στά-ς, στᾶ-σα, στάν G. στάντ-ος

The following Tenses are formed

Active.			
Future.	θήσω	δώσω	στήσω
First or Weak Aorist.	ἔθηκα	ἔδωκα	ἔστησα
Perfect.	τέθεικα	δέδωκα	ἔστηκα
Pluperfect.	ἐτεθείκειν	ἐδεδώκειν	ἑστήκειν or εἱστήκειν
Verbals.			

FIRST CLASS.

This First Class consists of Verbs which affix their terminations directly to the Stem.		
ἐ-τι-θέ-μην	ἐ-δι-δό-μην	ἰ-στά-μην
ἐ-τί-θε-σο	ἐ-δί-δο-σο	ἰ-στα-σο
ἐ-τί-θε-το	ἐ-δί-δο-το	ἰ-στα-το
ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθον	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθον	ἰ-στά-μεθον
ἐ-τί-θε-σθον	ἐ-δί-δο-σθον	ἰ-στα-σθον
ἐ-τι-θέ-σθην	ἐ-δι-δό-σθην	ἰ-στά-σθην
ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα	ἰ-στά-μεθα
ἐ-τί-θε-σθε	ἐ-δί-δο-σθε	ἰ-στα-σθε
ἐ-τί-θε-ντο	ἐ-δί-δο-ντο	ἰ-στα-ντο
Second or Strong Aorist. Middle and Passive.		
ἐ-θέ-μην	ἐ-δό-μην	Wanting
ἔ-θου	ἔ-δου	
ἔ-θε-το	ἔ-δο-το	
ἐ-θέ-μεθον	ἐ-δό-μεθον	
ἔ-θε-σθον	ἔ-δο-σθον	
ἐ-θέ-σθην	ἐ-δό-σθην	
ἐ-θέ-μεθα	ἐ-δό-μεθα	
ἔ-θε-σθε	ἔ-δο-σθε	
ἔ-θε-ντο	ἔ-δο-ντο	
θῶ-μαι	δῶ-μαι	Wanting
θῇ	δῷ	
Pres. Subjunctive.		
θεί-μην	δοί-μην	Wanting
Pres. Optative.		
θοῦ	δοῦ	Wanting
θέ-σθω	δό-σθω	
θέ-σθον	δό-σθον	
θέ-σθων	δό-σθων	
θέ-σθε	δό-σθε	
θέ-σθων or θέ-σθωσαν	δό-σθων or δό-σθωσαν	
θέ-σθαι	δό-σθαι	Wanting
θέ-μενο-ς, η, ο-ν	δό-μενο-ς, η, ο-ν	Wanting

on the analogy of Verbs in Ω.

Middle and Passive.		
θήσομαι	δώσομαι	στήσομαι
PASSIVE. τεθήσομαι	δοθήσομαι	σταθήσομαι
MIDDLE. Wanting	Wanting	ἐστησάμην
PASSIVE. ἐτέθην	ἐδόθην	ἐστάθην
τέθειμαι	δέδομαι	ἔσταμαι
ἐτεθείμην	ἐδεδόμην	ἐστάμην
θετός	δοτός	στατός
θετέος	δοτέος	στατέος

VERBS IN *μι.*—SECOND CLASS.

This Second Class consists of Verbs which form the Present-Stem by adding
νυ to the Pure Stem.

δείκνυμι, *I shew.* Pure Stem, δεικ. Present-Stem, δεικ-νυ.

			Present Active.	Middle and Passive.
Indicative.	S.	1	δείκ-νῡ-μι	δείκ-νῠ-μαι
		2	δείκ-νῡς	δείκ-νῠ-σαι
		3	δείκ-νῡ-σι(ν)	δείκ-νῠ-ται
	D.	1		δεικ-νύ-μεθον
		2	δείκ-νῠ-τον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
		3	δείκ-νῠ-τον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
	Pl.	1	δείκ-νῠ-μεν	δεικ-νύ-μεθα
		2	δείκ-νῠ-τε	δείκ-νυ-σθε
		3	δεικ-νύ-ᾱσι(ν)	δείκ-νυ-νται
Subjunctive.			δεικνύω, ῃς, ῃ, &c.	δεικνύωμαι, ῃ, ῃται, &c.
Optative.			δεικνύοιμι, οις, οι, &c.	δεικνυοίμην, οιο, οιτο, &c.
Imperative.	S.	2	δείκ-νῡ	δείκ-νῠ-σο
		3	δεικ-νυ-τω	δεικ-νύ-σθω
	D.	2	δείκ-νῠ-τον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
		3	δεικ-νῠ-των	δεικ-νύ-σθων
	Pl.	2	δείκ-νῠ-τε	δείκ-νυ-σθε
		3	δεικ-νύ-ντων or	δεικ-νύ-σθων or
			δεικ-νῠ-τωσαν	δεικ-νύ-σθωσαν
Infinitive.			δεικ-νῠ-ναι	δείκ-νυ-σθαι
Participle.			δεικ-νῦς, δεικ-νῦσα, δεικ-νύν Stem. δεικ-νυ-ντ	δεικ-νῠ-μενος, η, ον
Imperfect Indicative.	S.	1	ἐ-δείκ-νῡ-ν	ἐ-δεικ-νῠ-μην
		2	ἐ-δείκ-νῡ-ς	ἐ-δείκ-νῠ-σο
		3	ἐ-δείκ-νῡ	ἐ-δείκ-νῠ-το
	D.	1		ἐ-δεικ-νῠ-μεθον
		2	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-τον	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-σθον
		3	ἐ-δεικ-νῠ-την	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-σθην
	Pl.	1	ἐ-δείκ-νῠ-μεν	ἐ-δεικ-νῠ-μεθα
		2	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-τε	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-σθε
		3	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-σαν	ἐ-δείκ-νυ-ντο
Future.			δείξω	δείξομαι PASSIVE. δειχθήσομαι
First or Weak Aorist.			ἔδειξα	MIDDLE ἐδειξάμην PASSIVE. ἐδείχθην
Perfect.			δέδειχα	δέδειγμαι
Pluperfect.			ἐδεδείχειν	ἐδεδείγμην

CHAP. XI.—REMARKS ON THE FIRST PRINCIPAL CONJUGATION OR .VERBS IN ω.

I.—THE PRESENT-STEM.

§ 96. The Present-Stem is the form which remains after rejecting ω in the 1 Sing. Pres. Act.

§ 97. The Imperfect is formed from the Present-Stem by prefixing the Augment and adding the personal endings.

§ 98. The Augment (*Augmentum, increase*) is the sign of the *past* in the Indicative of all the historical tenses (§ 89, 3. B). It has two forms, that is, it appears either

a) As a *Syllabic* Augment, in the syllable ε prefixed, or

b) As a *Temporal* Augment, in the lengthening of the initial vowel.

All verbs beginning with a *consonant* have the *Syllabic* Augment: ἔ-λυ-ο-ν, ἐ-τυπτ-ό-μην, *I was struck.* ρ is doubled after ε: ἔρρῑπτον, from ῥίπτω, *I hurl.*

§ 99. The *Temporal* Augment is used in all verbs which begin with a *vowel*, whether aspirated or not. The Temporal Augment changes

a	to	η	: ἄγω, *I lead*	Imperfect	ἦγ-ο-ν
ε	„	η	: ἐλαύνω, *I drive*	„	ἤλαυν-ο-ν
ο	„	ω	: ὀνειδίζω, *I reproach*	„	ὠνείδιζ-ο-ν
ῐ	„	ῑ	: ἱκετεύω, *I beseech*	„	ἱκέτευ-ο-ν
ῠ	„	ῡ	: ὑβρίζω, *I insult*	„	ὕβριζ-ο-ν
αι	„	η	: αἰσθάνομαι, *I perceive*	„	ᾐσθαν-ό-μην
αυ	„	ηυ	: αὐξάνω, *I increase*	„	ηὔξαν-ο-ν
οι	„	ῳ	: οἰκτείρω, *I pity*	„	ᾤκτειρ-ο-ν

Before vowels, ᾰ becomes ᾱ, not η: ἄϊω, *I hear,* 'ᾱϊον. The long vowels η, ω, ῑ, ῡ, and usually the diphthongs ει, ευ, ου, remain *without Augment.*

εἰκάζω, *I conjecture,* εἴκαζ-ο-ν (also ἤκαζον),
εὑρίσκω, *I find,* εὕρισκ-ο-ν (seldom Aorist ηὗρον).

Obs.—ε becomes ει (instead of η) in some verbs, viz. in ἐάω, *I leave* ; ἐθίζω, *I become accustomed* ; ἑλίσσω, *I roll* ; ἕλκω or ἑλκύω, *I draw* ; ἕπομαι, *I follow* ; ἐργάζομαι, *I work* ; ἕρπω or ἑρπύζω, *I creep* ; ἑστιάω, *I entertain hospitably* ; ἕχω, *I have.*

§ 100. *Verbs compounded with a preposition have the Augment immediately after the preposition:* εἰς-φέρ-ω, *I carry in,* εἰς-έ-φερ-ο-ν ; προς-άγ-ω, *I lead to,* προς-ῆγ-ο-ν ; εκ, *out of,* becomes ἐξ before the Augment: ἐξ-ῆγ-ο-ν, *I led out.* The true forms of ἐν, *in,* and σύν, *with,* altered by assimilation in the Present, appear again before ε : συλ-λέγ-ω, *I collect,* συν-έ-λεγ-ο-ν ; ἐμ-βάλλ-ω, *I invade,* ἐν-έ-βαλλ-ο-ν.

The final vowel of a preposition is elided : ἀπ-έ-φερ-ο-ν, *I carried away,* from ἀπο-φέρ-ω ; only περί and πρό never lose their final vowel ; but πρό is often contracted with ε : πρού-βαινον for προ-έ-βαιν-ο-ν, *I marched on.*

§ 101. The *Present-Stem* must be distinguished from the *Verbal-Stem.* The Verbal-Stem is that from the combination of which with the terminations of persons, tenses, moods, infinitives, and participles, all the forms of the verb may be explained: λυ, Pres. λύω, Perf. λέλυκα, Fut. λύσω ; τιμα, Pres. τιμάω, Perf. τετίμηκα, Fut. τιμήσω.

When the Verbal-Stem cannot be traced further back, it is called a *Root:* λυ, and a verb formed from it, a *Root-Verb:* λύω. But when the Verbal-Stem is itself a Nominal-Stem formed by means of a nominal suffix, it is said to be *derived:* τιμα is at once the Nominal-Stem of τιμή, *honour,* formed by the nominal suffix μᾱ from the root τι, and therefore the verb formed from it is a *derivative* one: τιμάω.

Obs.—*Roots* are almost all of one syllable ; derived Stems are oi two or more syllables.

§ 102. The Present-Stem is frequently an *extension* of the Verbal-Stem : Pres. λείπ-ω, *I leave,* Present-Stem λειπ, Verbal-Stem λιπ (Aorist ἔλιπον).

Such extensions are called *enlargements of the
Present;* the Verbal-Stem divested of them is the *Pure
Verbal-Stem.*

§ 103. The relation of the Present-Stem to the
Verbal-Stem produces four Classes of verbs with some
subdivisions.

1. First Class (unenlarged).
The Present-Stem is the same as the Verbal-Stem.

This comprises first of all the *pure verbs, i. e.,* verbs
whose Stem ends in a vowel (with the exception of a
small number in εω, § 104), and many others besides:
τιμά-ω, δουλό-ω, παιδεύ-ω, *I educate;* λύ-ω, *I loose;* τί-ω,
I honour; ἄρχ-ω, *I rule;* ἄγ-ω, *I lead;* λέγ-ω, *I say.*

§ 104. 2. Second Class (lengthened class).
The Stem-Vowel is lengthened in the Present-Stem.

This comprises several verbs whose Stem ends in a
mute, and which in the Present have a diphthong or a
long vowel, as:

φεύγ-ω, *I flee*	Pure Stem	φυγ (φὔγ-ή, *flight,* Lat. *fuga*)
λείπ-ω, *I leave*	,, ,,	λιπ
πείθ-ω, *I persuade*	,, ,,	πιθ (πιθ-ανό-ς, *persuasive*)
τήκ-ω, *I melt*	,, ,,	τᾰκ
τρίβ-ω, *I rub*	,, ,,	τρῐβ

But besides these there are also six verbs in εω, viz.:

πλέω, *I sail*	Pure Stem	πλυ
πνέω, *I blow*	,, ,,	πνυ
νέω, *I sail*	,, ,,	νυ
ῥέω, *I flow*	,, ,,	ῥυ
θέω, *I run*	,, ,,	θυ
χέω, *I pour*	,, ,,	χυ

§ 105. 3. Third Class (T-class).
The Present-Stem affixes τ to the Verbal-Stem.

This comprises only verbs whose Pure Stems end in
Labials, as:

τύπτ-ω, *I strike*	Pure Stem	τυπ (τύπος, *stroke*)
βλάπτ-ω, *I injure*	,, ,,	βλαβ (βλάβη, *injury*)
βάπτ-ω, *I dip*	,, ,,	βαφ (βᾰφή, *a dip*)

§ 106. 4. FOURTH CLASS (I-class).

The Present-Stem adds ι to the Verbal-Stem. The ι is here subject to various changes and transpositions, viz.:

a) The *Gutturals* κ, γ, χ, form with ι, the group σσ (New-Att. ττ):

φυλάσσω, *I guard*, instead of φυλακιω, Pure Stem φυλακ (φυλακή, *a guard*)

τάσσω, *I arrange*,   „   ταγιω,   „   ταγ (ταγός, *arranger*)

ταράσσω, *I confuse*,   „   ταραχιω,   „   ταραχ (ταραχή, *confusion*)

b) δ, and more rarely γ, with ι form ζ: ἕζομαι, *I sit*, instead of ἑδιομαι, Pure Stem ἑδ (ἕδ-ος, *seat*, Lat. *sedes*); κράζω, *I cry*, instead of κραγιω, Pure Stem κραγ.

c) λ with ι forms λλ:

βάλλω, *I throw*, for βαλιω, Pure Stem βαλ (βέλ-ος, *a shot*)
ἅλλομαι, *I leap*   „   ἁλιομαι   „   „   ἁλ [*sal-i-o*]
τίλλω, *I pluck*   „   τιλιω   „   „   τιλ

d) ν and ρ throw the ι into the preceding syllable of the Stem:

τείνω, *I stretch*,   for τενιω, Pure Stem τεν (τόν-ο-ς, *a stretching*, Lat. *tendo*)

φθείρω, *I corrupt* „   φθεριω „   „   φθερ (φθορ-ά, *corruption*)
φαίνω, *I show*   „   φανιω „   „   φαν (ἀ-φἄν-ής, *invisible*)

II.—THE SECOND (STRONG) AORIST-STEM.

§ 107. The Second Aorist Active and Middle is formed from the Stem of the Second Aorist, which is the same as the Pure Verbal-Stem, except in a few cases.

§ 108. The *Inflexion* of the Second Aorist-Stem is the same as that of the Present-Stem (Imperfect and Present tenses).

§ 109. The Second Aorist can be formed only from such verbs as have a Present-Stem *different* from the

Pure Verbal-Stem, therefore *not* from the verbs of the *First* (unenlarged) *Class* (§ 103). It is usually not formed from many verbs of other classes, and scarcely occurs at all from any but *Root-Verbs* (§ 101).

III.—THE FUTURE-STEM.

§ 110. From the Future-Stem are formed the Future Active and Middle.

§ 111. The Inflexion of the Future-Stem is the same as that of the Present-Stem, *i. e.*, that of the σ Future is the ordinary Inflexion, that of the contracted future is the Inflexion of the contracted Present of ε Stems.

§ 112. 1. The σ Future forms the Future-Stem by adding σ to the Verbal-Stem: λυ, λῦσ. All Stems ending in a vowel or a mute have the σ Future. The σ with gutturals makes ξ, with labials ψ, and admits of no dentals before it: ἄγ-ω, *I drive*, Fut. ἄξ-ω; γράφ-ω, *I write*, Fut. γράψ-ω; ἄδ-ω, *I sing*, Fut. ᾄσ-ω; σπένδ-ω, *libo*, Fut. σπείσ-ω for σπενδ-σω.

2. Verbs of the second or extended class (§ 104) retain the extended Stem also in the Future: λείπ-ω, λείψ-ω; the six verbs in εω mentioned in § 104 show their extended form in the Fut., though it is not seen in the Present: πλέω, πλεύσομαι; in like manner κλαίω brings out its Pure Stem κλαυ in κλαύσω, and καίω in καύσω.

3. Of verbs of the third or T class, and of those of the fourth or I class (§ 106), the Pure Stem must be found in order to form the Future: τύπτω, Pure Stem τυπ, Fut. τύψω; φυλάσσω, Pure Stem φυλακ, Fut. φυλάξω; φράζω, Pure Stem φραδ, Fut. φράσω. Accordingly, verbs ending in the Present in -σσω or -ττω generally make the Fut. in -ξω, and those

having the Present in ζω generally have their Future in -σω.

> Obs.—Verbs with a dental character ending in the Present in -σσω or -ττω naturally make the Future in -σω: πλάσω (Pres. πλάσσω, 1 shape), ἁρμόσω (Pres. ἁρμόττω, 1 fit); and, on the other hand, those with the character γ, which have the Present in -ζω, make their Future in -ξω: στενάξω (Pres. στενάζω, 1 sigh), στίξω (Pres. στίζω, 1 prick).

§ 113. Vowel-Stems have their vowels *long* before σ: ᾰ becomes ᾱ if preceded by ε, ι, or ρ, in all other cases it becomes η. Every other short vowel is changed into the corresponding long one: ἐά-ω, *I leave*, ἐάσ-ω; ἰά-ομαι, *I heal*, ἰάσ-ομαι; δρά-ω, *I do*, δράσ-ω; but τιμά-ω, τιμήσ-ω; βοά-ω, *I cry out*, βοήσ-ομαι; ἐγγυά-ω, *I hand over*, ἐγγυήσ-ω; ποιέ-ω, ποιήσ-ω; δουλόω, δουλώσ-ω.

§ 114. The contracted Future forms the Future-Stem by adding ε to the Verbal-Stem: φᾰν, φᾰνε. This form of the Future occurs in Stems ending in λ, μ, ν, ρ; and *the Stem-vowel is short*: νέμω, *I distribute*, Fut. νεμῶ; ἀμύνω, *I defend*, ἀμῠνῶ. Verbs of the fourth class here show their Pure Stem (§ 106): βάλλω, *I throw*, βᾰλῶ; φαίνω, φᾰνῶ; κτείνω, *I kill*, κτενῶ; φθείρω, φθερῶ; ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγελῶ.

§ 115. Several Stems in ε (Pres. εω), αδ (Pres. αζω), and ιδ (Pres. ιζω), throw out the σ in the Future. Those in ε and αδ then contract the vowels ε and α with the connecting vowel: τελέ-ω, *I complete*, τελέσ-ω, τελέω, τελῶ; 1 Plur. τελέομεν, τελοῦμεν (as in the Present); βιβάζω, *I bring*, βιβάσ-ω, βιβάω, βιβῶ; 1 Plur. βιβάομεν, βιβῶμεν.

> Obs. 1.—Stems in ιδ after dropping the σ insert ε, which is contracted with the connecting vowel: κομίζω, *I carry*, Fut. Act. κομίσ-ω, κομι-έ-ω, κομιῶ, 1 Plur. κομιέομεν, κομιοῦμεν; Fut. Mid. κομιοῦμαι. This form of the Future is called the *Attic*.

Obs. 2.—Some ʋerbs take an ε after the σ of the Future, which is
contracted with the connecting vowel :.πνέω, *I breathe*, Stem
πνυ, πνευσοῦμαι ; πλέω, *I sail*, Stem πλυ, πλευσοῦμαι along
with· πλεύσομαι ; φεύγω, *I flee*, Stem φυγ, φευξοῦμαι and
φεύξομαι. This kind of Future which occurs only in the
Middle voice with an Active meaning is called the *Doric.*

§ 116. The Future Middle generally has a Middle
sense, but in many verbs it has a Passive, and in not
a few an Active meaning; the last is the case espe-
cially in verbs denoting a bodily activity : ᾄδω, *I sing* ;
ἀκούω, *I hear* ; ἀπαντάω, *I meet* ; ἀπολαύω, *I enjoy* ;
βαδίζω, *I walk* (βαδιοῦμαι) ; βοάω, *I call out* ; γελάω,
I laugh ; οἰμώζω, *I bewail* ; σιγάω and σιωπάω, *I am
silent* ; σπουδάζω, *I am zealous.*

IV.—The First (Weak) Aorist-Stem.

§ 117. From the Stem of the First Aorist are formed
the *First* Aorist Active and Middle.

§ 118. The characteristic vowel in the inflexion of
the First Aorist is ᾰ, which in the 3 Sing. Ind. Act.
becomes ε, but everywhere else remains unchanged
before the personal and modal endings.

Obs.—In the Subj. *a* is lengthened to ω and η, whereby the
endings become the same as those of the Present. In the
Optat. Act. the forms with ει in the 2 and 3 Sing. and 3
Plur. are more common than those with αι : λύσειας, λύσειε(ν),
λύσειαν. In the 2 Sing. Imperat. Act. ν is added by which the
a is rendered so obscure as to become ο : λῦσο-ν ; and in 2 Imp.
Mid. ι is added which with the *a* makes αι. In the 2 Sing. Ind.
Mid. σ is thrown out as in the Pres. and Fut., so that ἐ-λύσα(σ)ο
becomes ἐλύσω.

§ 119. The First Aorist-Stem differs from that of the
Future only by the addition of the *a*: λῦσ, λῦσα:
γραψ, γραψα ; φυλαξ, φυλαξα.

§ 120. The Stems in λ, μ, ν, ρ, forming their Future
without σ reject this consonant also in the First Aorist,

but the vowel of the Stem is lengthened by compensation for the loss of the σ.

ᾰ after ι and ρ becomes ā :	Pres. περαίνω (class 4, *d*), *I penetrate*, Stem περαν, Fut. περᾰνῶ, Aor. ἐ-πέρᾱνα.
otherwise	η : Pres. φαίνω (class 4, *d*), Stem φαν, Fut. φᾰνῶ, Aor. ἔ-φηνα.
ε becomes	ει : Pres. ἀγγέλλω (class 4, *c*), *I announce*, Stem ἀγγελ, Fut. ἀγγελῶ, Aor. ἤγγειλα.
„	„ Pres. νέμω (class 1), *I distribute*, Fut. νεμῶ, Aor. ἔ-νειμα.
ῐ „	ῑ : Pres. κρίνω (class 4, *d*), *I judge*, Stem κριν, Fut. κρῑνῶ, Aor. ἔ-κρῑνα.
„	ῡ : Pres. ἀμύνω (class 4, *d*), *I defend*, Stem ἀμυν, Fut. ἀμῡνῶ, Aor. ἤμῡνα.

§ 121. The First Aorist is the usual form in all verbs which, according to § 109, cannot form the Second Aorist, that is, in all derivative verbs and in verbs of the first class; but radical verbs of other classes, especially those with Stems in λ, μ, ν, ρ, also have the First Aorist.

V.—The Perfect-Stem.

§ 122. From the Perfect-Stem are formed the Perfect and Pluperfect Active and Middle, and the Third Future (*Futurum exactum*) which occurs only in the Middle.

§ 123. The essential characteristic of the Perfect-Stem is the *reduplication* (comp. πέ-πηγ-α with Lat. *pe-pig-i*), which generally takes the first place, but in verbs compounded with prepositions is put, like the Augment, after the preposition (§ 100): λέ-λυ-κα, but ἐκ-λέ-λυκ-α.

The reduplication belongs to the Perfect-Stem, and is therefore, unlike the Augment, preserved in all the moods, infinitives, and participles.

In verbs beginning with a consonant it consists in the initial consonant with ε being placed before the Stem: Stem λυ, Perf.-Stem λελυ, 1 Sing. Perf. Ind. Act. λέ-λυ-κα.

Obs.—The following points, however, are to be observed:

1. An aspirate is represented by the corresponding tenuis: Stem χωρε, χωρῶ, *I retreat*, κε-χώρη-κα; Stem θυ, θύω, *I sacrifice*, τέ-θυ-κα; Stem φαν, πέ-φην-α.

2. When a verb begins with two consonants, only the first appears in the reduplication, and even this only when it is a *mute* followed by λ, μ, ν, or ρ: Stem γραφ, γράφω, *I write*, γέ-γράφ-α; Stem πλᾰγ, πλήσσω, *I strike*, πέ-πληγ-α; Stem πνυ, πνέω, *I breathe*, πέ-πνευ-κα.

3. In every other case a Stem beginning with two consonants takes only ε for its reduplication: Stem κτεν, κτείνω, *I kill*, ἔ-κτον-α; Stem ζητε, ζητῶ, *I seek*, ἐ-ζήτη-κα.

4. Stems beginning with ρ likewise have only ε, after which the ρ is doubled: Stem ριφ, ῥίπτω, *I threw*, ἔρ-ριφ-α (comp. § 98, *b*).

§ 124. Initial vowels are lengthened as in the case of the Temporal-Augment (§ 99): Stem ὀρθο, ὀρθῶ, *I raise up*, ὤρθω-κα. The verbs mentioned in § 99, *Obs*, have εἰ here also: εἴλιγμαι, Pres. ἐλίσσω, *I roll*.

1. *The Perfect Active.*

§ 125. The terminations of the principal tenses are appended to the Perfect-Stem in the Indicative by means of the connecting vowel *a.* The first person has no personal ending at all; in the third *a* is changed into ε.

Obs.—The Subjunctive and Optative are not unfrequently formed periphrastically by the Participle with the corresponding forms of εἰμί, *I am.*

§ 126. The Perfect Active is formed in two different ways:

a) *The Second (Strong) Perfect*

is formed, like the Second Aorist, directly from the Stem: Stem πρᾱγ, Pres. (Class 4, *a*) πράσσω, *I do*, Perf. πέ-πρᾱγ-α. The Second Perfect, like the Second Aorist, occurs almost exclusively in the case of root verbs (§ 101), and is generally the older and rarer form.

§ 127. The following changes of vowels are to be observed in its formation:

ă after ρ becomes ā: Stem κρăγ, Pres. κράζω, *1 scream*, Perf.
κέ-κρāγ-α

ă otherwise becomes η : Stem πλăγ, Pres. πλήσσω, *I strike*, Perf.
πέ-πληγ-α

Stem φăν, Pres. φαίνω, *I show*, Perf. πέ-φην-α

ε　　becomes　　ο: Stem στρεφ, Pres. στρέφω, *I turn*, Perf.
ἔ-στροφ-α

ι　　„　　οι: Stem λῐπ, Pres. λείπω, *I leave*, Perf. λέ-λοιπ-α

υ　　„　　ευ: Stem φυγ, Pres. φεύγω, *I flee*, Perf. πέ-φευγ-α

§ 128. Some Stems ending in the consonants κ, γ, π, β change these into the corresponding aspirates, generally without any lengthening of the Stem-vowels:

Stem κηρυκ, Pres. κηρύσσω, *I proclaim*, Perf. κε-κήρῡχ-α

　„　ἀγ,　　„　ἄγω, *I lead*,　　　　„　ἦχα (ἀγήοχ-α)

　„　κοπ,　　„　κόπτω, *I hew*,　　　„　κέ-κοφ-α

　„　βλăβ,　　„　βλάπτω, *I hurt*,　　„　βέ-βλăφ-α

Obs.—In spite of the aspiration the vowels are changed in κέ-κλοφ-α, Stem κλεπ, Pres. κλέπτω, *I steal*; πέ-πομφ-α, Stem πεμπ, Pres. πέμπω, *I send*; τέ-τροφ-α, Stem τρεπ, τρέπω, *1 turn*, which is in form the same as the Perf. of the Stem τρεφ (Pres. τρέφω, *I nourish*); εἴ-λοχ-α (comp. § 122, *Obs.* 3), Stem λεγ, Pres. λέγω, *I gather*.

§ 129. b) The First (Weak) Perfect

is formed from the Stem by the insertion of κ : Stem λυ, λέ-λυ-κ-α. The First Perfect is the only one in use in the case of Vowel-Stems, while it is the more common with Stems ending in τ, δ, θ, and those in λ, μ, ν, ρ.

§ 130. In regard to the vowel the First Perfect follows the σ Future (§§ 112, 113): Stem δρα, δράσω, δέ-δρā-κα; Stem τιμα, τιμήσω, τετίμηκα; Stem πλυ, πλεύσω, πέ-πλευκα; Stem πιθ (πείθω, *I persuade*), πείσω, πέπεικα.

Stems in τ, δ, θ, throw out these consonants before κ without any other change: Stem κομιδ, κομίζω, *I carry*, κεκόμῐκα.

Obs.—Monosyllabic Stems in λ, ν, ρ, having ε in the Stem

syllable, change this ε in the First Perf. into a: Stem στελ, στέλλω, I send, Perf. ἔ-σταλ-κα; Stem φθερ, φθείρω, I destroy, Perf. ἔ-φθαρ-κα. Several in ν throw out the ν: Stem κρῐν, κρίνω, I judge, Perf. κέ-κρῐ-κα ; Stem κλῐν, κλίνω, I incline, Perf. κέ-κλῐ-κα; Stem πλῠν, πλύνω, I wash, Perf. πέ-πλῠ-κα; Stem τεν, τείνω, I stretch, Perf. τέ-τᾰ-κα. Wherever ν is not thrown out before κ, it becomes a nasal γ: Stem φαν, φαίνω, I show, Perf. πέ-φαγ-κα.

2. The Pluperfect Active.

§ 131. The Pluperfect takes the Augment before the Perfect-Stem ; its terminations are those of the historical tenses. Between the Stem and the termination the diphthong ει steps in, which in the 3 Plur. is reduced to ε.

The Temporal Augment of verbs beginning with a vowel is not recognisable, because their Perfect-Stem has already a long vowel: Verbal-Stem ἀγ, ἄγω, I drive, Perfect-Stem ἠχ, ἠχ-ει-ν. The Syllabic Augment is often omitted.

The formation of the Pluperfect is exactly the same as that of the Perfect, and there are two forms of it, the First and the Second; the vowel is long or short or unchanged.

§ 132. 3. The Perfect Middle and Passive

can be formed only in one way, that is, by appending the personal endings of the principal tenses of the Middle, without any connecting vowel, to the Perfect-Stem, i. e. to the reduplicated Verbal-Stem: Stem λυ, Perf. Mid. λέ-λυ-μαι.

Obs.—The vowels are treated in the same way as in the First Perfect: Stem τιμα, τετίμηκα, τετίμημαι; Stem πιθ, πέπεικα, πέπεισμαι; Stem φθερ, ἔφθαρκα, ἔφθαρμαι; Stem βαλ, βέ-βληκα, βέβλημαι. The verbs τρέφω, I nourish, τρέπω, I turn, and στρέφω, I turn, also take a instead of ε: τέ-θραμ-μαι, τέ-τραμ-μαι, ἔ-στραμ-μαι.

§ 133. The final consonants of Consonantal-Stems change according to the general laws of sound.

1. Before all terminations beginning with μ

every guttural becomes γ : Stem πλεκ, πλέκω, *I twist,* πέ-πλεγ-μαι
　　" 　dental 　　　" 　σ : Stem πιθ, πείθω, *I persuade,* πε-πείσ-μεθα
　　" 　labial · 　　" 　μ : Stem γραφ, γράφω, *I write,* γε-γραμ-μένος.

2. Before σ

every guttural becomes κ, and this with σ becomes ξ : πέ-πλεξαι
　　" 　labial 　　　" 　π　"　　"　　　　"　　"　ψ : γέ-γραψαι
　　" 　dental is thrown out　　　　　　　　　　　πέ-πεισαι

3. Before τ .

every guttural becomes κ : πέ-πλεκται ; Stem λεγ, λέ-λεκ-ται
　　" 　labial 　　　" 　π : γέ-γραπ-ται
　　" 　·dent.(exceptν) " σ : πέ-πεισ-ται (Stem φαν, πέ-φαν-ται)

4. The σ of σθ after consonants is dropped, and then

every guttural becomes χ : πέ-πλεχ-θον for πε-πλεκ-σθον
　　" 　labial 　　　" 　φ : γέ-γραφ-θε for γε-γραφ-σθε
　　" 　dent.(exceptν) " σ : πε-πείσ-θαι for πε-πειθ-σθαι.

ν, λ, and ρ remain unchanged before a θ representing σθ : Stem φαν, πεφάνθαι ; Stem αγγελ, ἠγγέλθαι.

§ 134. The ending νται of the 3 Plur. is irreconcileable with Consonantal-Stems. Sometimes the Ionic αται takes its place, before which γ, κ, β, and π are aspirated : γε-γράφ-αται, τε-τάχ-αται (Stem ταγ, τάσσω, *I arrange*), τε-τρίφ-αται (Stem τριβ, τρίβω, *I rub*). But the common practice is to use the periphrasis by means of the Participle with εἰ-σί(ν) : γεγραμμένοι εἰσίν. Comp. Lat. *scripti sunt.*

The following paradigms supply examples of the above-mentioned changes.

Perfect Middle and Passive.		
Guttural Stems.	Dental Stems.	Labial Stems.
πέ-πλεγ-μαι	πέ-πεισ-μαι	γέ-γραμ-μαι
πέ-πλεξαι	πέ-πεισαι	γέ-γραψαι
πέ-πλεκ-ται	πέ-πεισ-ται	γέ-γραπ-ται
πε-πλέγ-μεθα	πε-πεισ-μεθα	γε-γράμ-μεθα
πέ-πλεχ-θε	πέ-πεισ-θε	γέ-γραφ-θε
πε-πλεγ-μένοι εἰσί	πε-πεισ-μένοι εἰσί	γε-γραμ-μένοι εἰσι

Obs.—After Vowel-Stems σ is frequently inserted before terminations beginning with μ and τ, but more especially when the Stems have the vowel short: Stem τελε, τελῶ, *I complete*, Perf. τε-τελε-σ-μαι; Stem σπᾰ, σπῶω, *I draw*, 3 Sing. ἔ-σπα-σ-ται; but it also occurs in not a few Stems with long vowels and diphthongs : ἀκούω, *I hear*, ἤκουσμαι ; κελεύω, *I order* ; κυλίω, *I roll* ; λεύω, *I stone to death* ; ξύω, *I polish* ; παίω, *I strike* ; πλέω (πέπλευσται), *I sail* ; πρίω, *I saw* ; σείω, *I shake* ; χρίω, *I anoint* ; ψαύω, *I-touch*.

§ 135. 4. *The Pluperfect Middle and Passive*

differs in every verb from the corresponding Perfect only by the addition of the Augment and the personal endings which are those of the historical tenses.

§ 136. 5. *The Future Perfect or Futurum Exactum*

adds σ to the Perfect-Stem with the inflexion of the Future Middle; the σ produces the same changes in the preceding consonants as in the ordinary Future Middle; πεπράξεται (Stem πραγ, πράσσω, *I do*), *it will have been done* ; γεγράψεται (Stem γραφ, γράφω, *I write*), *it will have been written.*

Its place in the Active is supplied by the Part. of the Perf. with the Fut. of εἰμί, *I am* (ἔσομαι) : λελυκὼς ἔσομαι, *I shall have loosed* (*solvero*).

VI.—THE STEM OF THE SECOND (STRONG) AORIST PASSIVE.

§ 137. From this Stem are formed the *Second Aorist,* and the *Second Future* Passive.

§ 138. The personal endings of the Aorist Passive are of an *Active* nature, those of the Future Passive of the nature of the *Middle.* They are appended, as in the Second Principal Conjugation, to the Stem without a connecting vowel, and the ε of the Stem is lengthened in the Indicative and Imperative to η. In the Subjunctive the ε is contracted with the vowels of

the Subjunctive: φᾰνέ-ω, φᾰνῶ; in the Optative the ε combined with the modal sign ιη becomes ειη: φανε-ίη-ν.

§ 139. The Stem of the Second Aorist Passive, just like that of the Second Aorist Active and Middle, is formed very rarely from derivative Stems, but it occurs in verbs of all classes, even the first (§ 103), ε being added to the Pure Verbal-Stem: Pres. ῥάπτ-ω (class 3, I sew), Pure Stem ῥᾰφ, Second Aorist Passive Stem ῥᾰφε, Aor. Pass. ἐρράφη-ν; σφάττω (class 4, I slaughter), Pure Stem σφαγ, Second Aor. Passive Stem σφαγε, Aor. Pass. ἐσφάγη-ν, Fut. Pass. σφαγή-σομαι; Pres. γράφ-ω (class 1), Second Aor. Pass. Stem γρᾰφε, Aor. Pass. ἐγράφη-ν.

§ 140. As in the Second Aorist Active the ε is sometimes changed into ᾰ: κλέπ-τ-ω, I steal, ἐ-κλάπη-ν; στέλλω, I send, ἐ-στάλην; τρέφ-ω, I nourish, ἐ-τράφη-ν; πλέκ-ω, I twist, ἐ-πλέκη-ν and ἐ-πλάκη-ν; πλήσσω, I strike, has ἐ-πλήγη-ν, πληγή-σομαι, but in composition ἐξ-ε-πλάγη-ν, ἐκ-πλᾰγή-σομαι; the Pure Stem of verbs of the second class here reappears: σήπ-ω (Stem σᾰπ, I corrupt), ἐ-σάπη-ν; τήκ-ω (Stem τᾰκ, I melt), ἐ-τάκη-ν; ῥέω (Stem ῥῠ, I flow), ἐ-ρρύη-ν, ῥυή-σομαι.

VII.—THE STEM OF THE FIRST AORIST PASSIVE.

§ 141. From this Stem are formed the *First Aorist* and the *First Future* Passive.

The inflexion of the Stem of the First Aor. Passive is entirely like that of the Second.

This Stem is formed from the Verbal-Stem by appending the syllable θε. Before this syllable the vowels of Vowel-Stems are lengthened as in the Future, the First Aorist Active, and the Perfect: τιμα, ἐτιμήθην; πειρα, ἐπειράθην, I tried. As in the Perfect Middle, σ is inserted before θ, especially after short vowels, but often also after long ones: ἐ-τελέ-σ-θην from τελέω, I complete; ἐ-κελεύ-σ-θην, from κελεύω, I

order; and this is the case in the verbs mentioned in § 133, *Obs.,* and especially in γελάω, *I laugh,* ἐγελάσθην; δράω, *I do,* ἐδράσθην; παύω, *I cause to cease,* ἐπαύσθην, but also ἐπαύθην.

As in the First Perfect Active and the Perfect Middle, the ε before λ, ν, ρ is sometimes changed into *a :* Stem τεν (τείνω, *I stretch*), ἐ-τάθη-ν (comp. § 130, *Obs.*).

§ 142. The First Aorist Passive and the First Future Passive are, on the whole, more common than the Second, and in the case of derivative verbs, as of nearly all Vowel-Stems, they are the only customary forms of the Aorist and Future Passive.

VERBAL ADJECTIVES.

§ 143. The Verbal Adjectives are a kind of Passive Participles.

Pres. λύω, Stem λυ, 1. λὔ-τός, ή, όν, *loosed, capable of being loosed,*

2. λὔ-τέο-ς, a, ov, *to be loosened, solvendu-s, a, um.*

The First Verbal Adjective is formed by means of the syllable το (Nom. τό-ς, τή, τό-ν) from the Verbal-Stem, and has the meaning either of a Participle Perfect Passive: λυ-τό-ς = *solu-tu-s,* or of possibility, *capable of being loosened.*

The Second Verbal Adjective is formed by means of the syllable τεο (Nom. τέο-ς, τέα, τέο-ν), which is never contracted, from the Verbal-Stem, and has the meaning of necessity, like the Latin gerundive: λυ-τέο-ς, *one who is to be loosened,* λυτέον ἐστί, *loosening must take place, solvendum est.*

Obs.—The vowels preceding the τ are in general treated exactly in the same manner as in the First Aorist Passive ; σ is inserted in the same cases as in the Aor. Pass. : τελε-σ-τός, κελευ-σ-τέον. The consonants before τ are treated in accordance with the laws of sound : πρακ-τός (Stem πραγ, Pres. πράσσω), γραπ-τό-s (γράφω), κομισ-τέο-ν (Stem κομιδ, κομίζω, *I carry*).

Verbs which leave their Stem-Vowel short in the formation of their tenses.

§ 144. The Vowel remains short throughout in:

γελάω,	I laugh,	Fut. γελάσομαι,	Aor. Act. ἐγέλᾰσα,
			Aor. Pass. ἐγελάσθην.
θλάω,	I squeeze,	Fut. θλᾰσω,	Aor. Act. ἔθλᾰσα.
κλάω,	I break,	Fut. κλᾰσω,	Aor. Pass. ἐκλάσθην.
σπάω,	I draw,	Fut. σπᾰσω,	Aor. Act. ἔσπᾰσα,
			Perf. Act. ἔσπᾰκα.
χαλάω,	I slacken,	Fut. χαλᾰσω,	Aor. Pass. ἐχαλάσθην.
αἰδέομαι,	I dread,	Fut. αἰδέσομαι,	Aor. Pass. ᾐδέσθην.
ἀκέομαι,	I heal,	Fut. ἀκέσομαι,	Aor. ἠκεσάμην.
ἀλέω,	I grind,	Fut. ἀλέσω (ῶ),	Perf. Act. ἀλήλεκα,
			Perf. Mid. ἀλήλεσμαι.
ἀρκέω,	I satisfy,	Fut. ἀρκέσω,	Aor. Act. ἤρκεσα.
ἐμέω,	I vomit,		Aor. Act. ἤμεσα.
ζέω,	I seethe,	Fut. ζέσω,	Aor. Act. ἔζεσα.
ξέω,	I scrape,	Fut. ξέσω,	Verb. Adj. ξεστός.
τελέω,	I finish,	Fut. τελέσω (ῶ),	Aor. Act. ἐτέλεσα,
			Aor. Pass. ἐτελέσθην,
			Perf. Act. τετέλεκα.
ἀρόω,	I plough,	Fut. ἀρόσω,	Aor. Act. ἤροσα,
			Aor. Pass. ἠρόθην.
ἀρύω,	I draw,	Fut. ἀρύσω,	Aor. Act. ἤρυσα.
ἑλκύω,	I draw,		Aor. Act. εἵλκυσα,
		Fut. Pass. ἑλκυσθήσομαι,	Perf. Act. εἵλκυκα,
			Perf. Mid. εἵλκυσμαι.
πτύω,	I spit,		Aor. Act. ἔπτῠσα.

The vowel is long in the First Aor. Act., and *short* in the Perf., the Aor. Pass., and the Verbal Adjective in:

δέω,	I bind,	Fut. δήσω,	Aor. Act. ἔδησα,
		Perf. Act. δέδεκα,	Aor. Pass. ἐδέθην,
			Verb. Adj. δετός.
θύω,	I offer,	Fut. θύσω,	Aor. Act. ἔθυσα,
		Perf. Act. τέθῠκα,	Aor. Pass. ἐτῠθην.
λύω,	I loose,	Fut. λύσω,	Aor. Act. ἔλῦσα,
		Perf. Act. λέλῠκα,	Aor. Pass. ἐλῠθην.

Obs.—*The vowel is short* in the Future and First Aorist Active and Middle, but *long* in the Perfect, Aorist Passive, and Verbal Adjective of: καλέω, *I call,* καλέσω, κέκληκα, ἐκλήθην, κλητός and αἰνέω, *I praise,* has αἰνέσω, ᾔνεκα, ᾐνέθην, αἰνετός, but Perf. Mid. ᾔνημαι.

Chap. XII.—Remarks on the Second Principal Conjugation or Verbs in μι.

Preliminary Observations.

§ 145. The Second Principal Conjugation differs from the First only in the inflexion of the *Present* and *Second Aorist-Stems*, and in the case of a few verbs also in the Perfect and Pluperfect Active.

Obs. 1.—The special terminations of this conjugation are :

1. The 1 Sing. Pres. Ind. Act. retains the ancient μι : φη-μί, *I say*.
2. „ 3 „   „   „   σι(ν) : φησί(ν).
3. „ 3 Plur.   „   inserts the vowel *a* before the termination σι, and this *a* is lengthened (ἴ-ᾱσι(ν), *they go*, from the Stem ἰ), and unites with the *a* of the Stem : φᾱσί(ν).
4. In the Optative ιη (ιε, ι), the Modal-sign, attaches itself directly to the Stem : φα-ίη-ν.
5. The 2 Sing. Imperat. has the ending θι : φά-θι.
6. The Infinit. has the ending ναι : φά-ναι.
7. The 3 Plur. of the Preterite has σαν : ἔ-φᾰ-σαν (3 Plur. Imperf.)

Obs. 2.—All terminations of the *Present* and *Second Aorist* are appended to the Stem *without a connecting vowel* : φᾰ-μέν, φά-τω ; in the Participle also ντ attaches itself directly to the Stem : φα-ντ, Nom. φάς ; Stem δο, δο-ντ, δούς. In the Subjunctive alone the final vowels of the Stems are contracted with the long connecting vowels as in the ordinary contracted verbs : φά-ω, φῶ ; τι-θέ-ω, τι-θῶ, δό-ω-μαι, δῶμαι.

Obs. 3.—In the Vowel-Stems, vowels in themselves short are lengthened in the Singular Indicative Active, *a* and *ε* becoming η, ο, ω, and ῠ ῡ : φη-μί, *I say*, Plur. φᾰ-μέν, ἔ-φη-ν, Dual, ἔ-φᾰ-τον ; [ἔ-θη-ν, *I placed*], Plur. ἔ-θε-μεν ; δείκνῡ-μι, *I show*, Plur. δείκνῠ-μεν.

§ 146. All verbs in μι are divided into 2 classes :

1. Those which in the Present join their terminations directly to the Stem : φη-μί;

2. Those which form the Present-Stem by adding νυ to the Pure Stem : δείκ-νῡ-μι, *I show*, Pure Stem, δεικ, Present-Stem, δεικνυ.

I.—First Class of Verbs in μι.

§ 147. The Paradigms of this Class of Verbs are inserted on pp. 70-73.

A few forms of the Verbs in μι are formed after the First Principal Conjugation, as *e. g.*, the 2 Sing. Imperf. ἐτίθεις, the 3 Sing. ἐτίθει, as if from the Stem τιθε.

In the 3 Plur. Pres. Ind. contraction is sometimes employed: τιθεῖσι, διδοῦσι.

In the 2 Sing. Imperat. Pres. Act. the real ending θι is dropped, and the Stem-vowel is lengthened to compensate for it: δίδου for δίδοθι.

In the same person of the Aorist after a short vowel ι only is dropped, and the remaining θ is changed to ς: δο-θι, δός.

In the 2 Sing. Mid. of the Present and Imperfect the σ between the two vowels is preserved: τίθε-σαι, τίθε-σο, ἐτίθε-σο; only the 2 Sing. of the Subj. is treated entirely like the contracted verbs of the First Principal Conjugation. In the 2 Sing. Mid. of the Second Aorist, on the other hand, the σ is thrown out, which gives rise to a contraction: ἔ-θε-σο, ἔ-θε-ο, ἔ-θου; Imper. θέ-σο, θέ-ο, θοῦ.

§ 148. The three verbs conjugated above (p. 70) distinguish the *Present-Stem* from the *Pure Stem* by *reduplication*, that is, the initial consonant with ι is prefixed before the Stem: δο, διδο; θε, τιθε; ι-στα for σι-στα (comp. Lat. *si-sto*). In like manner the Stem χρα in the Pres. becomes κι-χρα (κί-χρη-μι, *I lend*); πλα and πρα, with the insertion of a nasal, become πι-μ-πλα, πι-μ-πρα (πίμπλημι, *I fill*; πίμπρημι, *I burn*); but συμ-πί-πλη-μι, ἐμ-πί-πλη-μι; the Stem ἐ becomes ἵ-η-μι, *I send*; and, with the reduplication within the Stem itself, ὀνα becomes ὀ-νί-νη-μι, *I benefit*.

§ 149. Other peculiarities of verbs of this class are :

1. The three Stems θε (τίθημι), δο (δίδωμι), and ἐ

(ἵημι) form an irregular First Aorist in κα: ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, ἧκα.

2. The *rough breathing* instead of the σ of the Stem στα is also used in the Perf.: ἕ-στη-κα for σε-στη-κα. ἑστήξω, *I shall stand*, is a Third Future Active. The Perfects of θε and ἑ are τέθεικα, εἷκα; the same vowel also remains in the Perf. Mid. τέθειμαι, εἷμαι. The Stems δο and στα leave their vowel *short* in the Perf. Mid. and Aor. Pass., and θε in the Aor. Pass.: δέ-δο-μαι, ἐδόθην, ἐστάθην, ἐτέθην, τεθήσομαι.

§ 150. The following verbs also belong to the *First* Class of the Verbs in μι:

A) Verbs whose Stem ends in a:

1. ἤ-μί (comp. Lat. *ā-io*), *I say*, only in the Impf. ἦν, 3 Sing. ἦ.

2. ὀ-νί-νη-μι (Stem ὀνα), *I benefit*, Mid. ὀνίναμαι, *I have advantage*, Second Aor. Mid. ὠνήμην, ὤνησο, ὤνητο; Opt. ὀναίμην, Imperat. ὄνησο, Inf. ὄνασθαι, Fut. ὀνήσω, ὀνήσομαι; Aor. Pass. ὠνήθην.

3. πί-μ-πλη-μι (Stem πλα), additional form, πλήθω, *I fill* [Lat. *ple-o*], Fut. πλήσω, Perf. Mid. πέπλησμαι, Aor. Pass. ἐπλήσθην.

4. πί-μ-πρη-μι (Stem πρα), additional form, πρήθω, like 3.

5. φη-μί (Stem φα), *I say*, 2 Sing. Imperf. ἔφησθα; Imperat. φάθί, or φάθι.

6. χρή (Stem χρα, χρε), *one must*, Subj. χρῇ, Opt. χρείη, Inf. χρῆναι, Part. χρεών, Imperf. ἐχρῆν or χρῆν, Fut. χρήσει;—ἀπόχρη, *it suffices*, also 3 Plur. ἀποχρῶσι(ν), &c.

7. κί-χρη-μι (Stem χρα), *I lend*, Inf. κιχράναι, Fut. χρήσω, Aor. ἔχρησα. Further the *deponents*:

8. ἄγα-μαι (Stem ᾽ἀγά), *I admire*, Fut. ἀγάσομαι, Aor. Pass. ἠγάσθην, Verb. Adj. ἀγαστός.

9. δύνᾰ-μαι (Stem δυνᾰ), *I can,* Imperf. ἐδυνάμην,
2 Sing. ἐδύνω, Fut. δυνήσομαι, Aor. ἐδυνήθην or ἐδυνά-
σθην, Perf. δεδύνημαι, Verb. Adj. δυνᾰτός, *capable,*
possible.

10. ἐπίστα-μαι (Stem ἐπιστᾰ), *I understand,* 2 Sing.
ἐπίστασαι, Imperf. ἠπιστάμην, ἠπίστω, Fut. ἐπιστή-
σομαι, Aor. ἠπιστήθην, Verb. Adj. ἐπιστητός.

11. ἔρα-μαι (Stem ἐρᾰ), poetic, *I love* (commonly
ἐράω), Aor. Pass. ἠράσθην.

12. κρέμα-μαι (Stem κρεμᾰ), *I hang.* Fut. κρεμή-
σομαι, Aor. ἐκρεμάσθην.

B) Verbs whose Stem ends in ε:

1. ἵ-η-μι (Stem ἑ, Pres.-Stem ἱ-ε, i. e., ἱ-ἑ, *I cause to*
go, I send.

     Act. Pres. 3 Plur. Ind. ἱᾶσι(ν), Opt. ἱείην (or ἵοιμι,
         3 Plur. ἵοιεν).
         Imperf. ἵη-ν (secondary forms [ουν], ἵεις, ἵει), Plur.
             ἵε-μεν, 3 Plur. ἵε-σαν, ἀφίει and ἠφίει
             (ἀφίημι, *I send away*).
         Aor. ἧ-κ-α, ἧκας, ἧκε(ν), εἷτον, εἵτην, εἷμεν, εἷτε,
             εἷσαν.
         Subj. ὦ, Opt εἵην, Imperat. ἕς, Inf. εἷναι, Part.
             εἵς (Stem ἐντ).
         Fut. ἥσω, Perf. εἷ-κ-α.
     Mid. Pres. ἵ-ε-μαι, *I hasten, strive,* Subj. ἱῶμαι, ἱῇ, &c.
         Opt. ἱείμην or ἱοίμην, Imperat. ἵεσο or ἵου,
             Imperf. ἱ-έμην.
         Aor. εἵμην, εἷσο, εἷτο, Subj. ὦμαι, Opt. εἵμην
             or οἵμην.
         Fut. ἥ-σομαι, Perf. εἷ-μαι, Plup. εἵ-μην.
         Aor. Pass. εἵθην, Subj. ἐθῶ, Fut. ἐθήσομαι.
         Verb. Adj. ἑτός, ἑτέος.

2. δί-δη-μι (Stem δε), *I bind,* a rare form for δέ-ω.

C) Verbs whose Stem ends in ι:

1. εἶ-μι (Stem ι, Lat. i-re), I go.

Present.

Ind. εἶ-μι   ἴ-μεν
εἶ   ἴ-τον ἴ-τε
εἶ-σι(ν) ἴ-τον ἴ-ᾱσι(ν)
Subj. ἴ-ω   ἴ-ῃς etc.
Opt. ἴ-οίην ἴ-οις etc.
Imperat. ἴ-θι   ἴ-τω etc.
3 Pl. ἰ-όντων or ἴ-τωσαν
Inf. ἰ-έ-ναι
Part. ἰ-ών, ἰ-οῦσα, ἰ-όν
(Gen. ἰ-όντ-ος, comp. Lat. e-unt-is)

Imperfect.

ᾔειν or ᾖα   ᾔειμεν or ᾖμεν
ᾔεις „ ᾔεισθα   ᾔειτον, ᾖτον,   ᾔειτε „ ᾖτε
ᾔει „ ᾔειν   ᾐείτην, ᾔτην   ᾖεσαν

Verbal Adj. ἰτός, ἰτέος (also ἰτητέον, it is necessary to go).

Obs.—The Present, especially in the Indicative, has a Future meaning.

2. κεῖ-μαι (Stem κει), I lie, has the inflexion of a Perfect. 2 Sing. κεῖ-σαι, 3 Plur. κεῖνται, Subj. 3 Sing. κέηται, Opt. κέοιτο, Imperat. κεῖσο, Inf. κεῖσθαι, Part. κείμενος.

D) Verbs whose Stem ends in a consonant (σ):

1. εἰμί (Stem ἐς, Lat. es-se), I am.
The Conjugation is given on p. 48.

2. ἧμαι (Stem ἧς), I sit, has, like κεῖμαι, the inflexion of a Perfect.

Pres. ἧμαι ἧμεθον   ἧμεθα   Imperat. ἧσο.
ἧσαι ἧσθον   ἧσθε   ἧσθω, &c.
ἧσται ἧσθον   ἧνται   Inf.   ἧσθαι
                         Part.   ἥμενος

Impf. ἥμην, ἧσο, &c.

Obs.—In Attic prose we find almost exclusively the compound κάθημαι, of which 3 Sing. κάθηται, Subj. καθῶμαι, Opt. καθοίμην, 3 Plur. καθοῖντο, Imperat. κάθησο or κάθου (from καθεσο), Inf. καθῆσθαι, Part. καθήμενος, Imperf. ἐκαθήμην or καθήμην, 3 Sing. ἐκάθητο or καθῆστο, 3 Plur. ἐκάθηντο or καθῆντο.

§ 151. The following *Second Aorists*, formed *without a connecting vowel* from verbs whose Present-Stem mostly follows the First Principal Conjugation, likewise belong to the First Class of Verbs in μι:

Stems in a.

1. ἔ-βη-ν (Stem βα), Pres. βαίνω, *I go*, Imperat. βῆθι, in compounds also βᾱ (κατάβᾱ), Inf. βῆναι, Part. βάς.

2. γηρᾶ-ναι (Stem γηρα), Inf. to the Pres. γηρά-σκω, *I grow old.*

3. ἔ-δρᾱ-ν (Stem δρᾱ), Pres. δι-δρά-σκω, *I run*, Inf. δρᾶ-ναι, Part. δράς.

4. ἔ-κτᾰ-ν (Stem κτᾰ), Pres. κτείνω, *I kill*, Part. κτά-ς, Part. Mid. κτά-μενος (*killed*).

5. ἔ-πτη-ν (Stem πτα, πτε), Pres. πέτομαι, *I fly*, Part. πτάς, Mid. πτάμενος, Inf. πτέσθαι.

6. ἔ-τλη-ν (Stem τλᾱ), *I endured*, Subj. τλῶ, Opt. τλαίην, Imperat. τλῆθι, Inf. τλῆναι, Fut. τλήσομαι, Perf. τέτληκα.

7. ἔ-φθη-ν (Stem φθα), Pres. φθάνω, *I anticipate*, Inf. φθῆναι.

8. ἐ-πρια-μην (Stem πρια), *I bought*, Imperat. πρίω,

Stems in e.

9. ἔ-σβη-ν (Stem σβε), Pres. σβέννῡμι, *I quench*, Inf. σβῆναι.

10. ἔ-σκλη-ν (Stem σκλε), Pres. σκέλλω, *I dry*, Inf. σκλῆναι.

11. Imperat. σχέ-ς, from σχέ-θι (Stem σχε), Pres. ἔχω, 1 Sing. Ind. ἔ-σχ-ο-ν.

Stems in ω.

12. ἑ-άλω-ν (Stem ἁλω), *I was caught,* Pres. ἁλίσκο-μαι, Opt. ἁλοίην, Inf. ἁλῶναι, Part. ἁλούς.

13. ἐ-βίω-ν (Stem βιω), Pres. βιόω, *I live,* Opt. βιῴην, Inf. βιῶναι, Part. βιούς.

14. ἔ-γνω-ν (Stem γνω), Pres. γι-γνώ-σκω, *I come to know,* Opt. γνοίην, Imperat. γνῶθι, Inf. γνῶναι, Part. γνούς.

Stem in ι.

15. Imperat. πῖ-θι (Stem πι), Pres. πίνω, *I drink,* 1 Sing. Aor. Ind. ἔπιον.

Stems in υ.

16. ἔ-δῦ-ν (Stem δυ), Pres. δύω, *I dive,* Imperat. δῦθι, Inf. δῦναι, Part. δύς.

17. ἔ-φῦ-ν (Stem φυ), *I became,* Pres. φύω, *I produce,* Inf. φῦναι.

§ 152. Several *Perfects* also have some forms without a connecting vowel:

A) *Vowel-Stems.*

A number of Vowel-Stems form the Sing. Perf Ind. Act. regularly, but in the Dual and Plural of the Perfect and Pluperfect Ind., in the other moods, and in the Infinitive and Participle, they often connect the endings directly with the Perfect-Stem.

1 Stem βα, Pres. βαίνω, *I go.*

Perf. Ind. βέβηκ-α		βέβᾰ-μεν
βέβηκ-ας	βέβᾰ-τον	βέβᾰ-τε
βέβηκ-ε	βέβᾰ-τον	βεβᾶ-σι(ν)

3 Plur. Subj. βεβῶσι(ν), Part. βεβώς, βεβῶσα, Gen. βεβῶτος.

2. Stem γα (for γεν), Pres. γίγνομαι, *I become,* Perf. γέ-γον-α, Plur. also γέ-γᾰ-μεν, Part. γεγώς, Gen. γεγῶτος.

3. Stem θνα, Pres. θνή-σκω, *I die,* Perf. τέ-θνη-κα,

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Plur. τέ-θνἄ-μεν, &c., Inf. τεθνάναι, Part. τεθνεώς, τεθνεῶσα, τεθνεός, Pluperf. 3 Plur. ἐτέθνᾰσαν.

4. Stem στα, Pres. ἵ-στη-μι, Perf. ἕ-στη-κα *I stand*, Plur. ἕ-στᾰ-μεν, Subj. ἑστῶμεν, ἑστῶσι(ν), Opt. ἑσταίην, Imperat. ἕστᾰθι, ἑστάτω, ἕστᾰτον, ἕστᾱτε, Inf. ἑστάναι, Part. ἑστώς, ἑστῶσα, ἑστός, Gen. ἑστῶτος, 3 Plur. Pluperf. ἕστᾰσαν.

5. Stem δι, Perf. δέ-δῐ-α or δέ-δοι-κα, *I fear*, Plur. δέδι-μεν, δεδίᾱσι(ν), Subj. δεδίω, Opt. δεδιείην, Imperat. δέδιθι, Inf. δεδιέναι, Part. δεδιώς, Plupf. ἐδεδίειν, 3 Dual ἐδεδίτην, 3 Plur. ἐδέδισαν, also Aor. ἔδεισα, Fut. δείσομαι·

B) *Consonant-Stems.*

In these the ordinary changes of the vowels and consonants must be observed.

6. Stem ἰδ (Aor. εἶδον, *I saw*).

Perfect.

Ind.	οἶδ-α, *I know*	ἴσ-μεν
	οἶ-σθα	ἴσ-τον	ἴσ-τε
	οἶδ-ε(ν)	ἴσ-τον	ἴσ-ᾱσι(ν)
Subj.	εἰδῶ		εἰδῶμεν
	εἰδῇς	εἰδῆτον	εἰδῆτε
	εἰδῇ	εἰδῆτον	εἰδῶσι(ν)
Opt.	εἰδείην		
Imperat.	ἴσ-θι	ἴσ-τον	ἴσ-τε
	ἴσ-τω	ἴσ-των	ἴσ-τωσαν
Inf.	εἰδέναι		
Part.	εἰδώς	εἰδυῖα	εἰδός *Gen.* εἰδοτ-ος

Pluperfect.

ᾔδειν	or ᾔδη (*I knew*)		ᾔδειμεν or ᾖσμεν
ᾔδεισθα	„ ᾔδησθα	ᾔδειτον or ᾖστον	ᾔδειτε or ᾖστε
ᾔδει(ν)	„ ᾔδη	ᾐδείτην „ ᾔστην	ᾔδεσαν or ᾖσαν

Fut. εἴσομαι, Verb. Adj. ἰστέον.

7. Stem ἰκ, only in the Perf. ἔοικα *I resemble, appear*, 1 Plur. poet. ἔοιγμεν, 3 Plur. quite irregularly εἴξᾱ-σι(ν) (comp. ἴσασι), Inf. εἰκέναι (poet. with ἐοικέναι), Part. εἰκώς (with ἐοικώς), εἰκυῖα, εἰκός, Pluperf. ἐῴκειν.

8. Stem κραγ, Pres. κράζω, *I cry*, Perf. κέκρᾱγα, Imperat. κέ-κραχ-θι.

II.—SECOND CLASS OF VERBS IN μι.

§ 153. 1. The Second Class of Verbs in μι belongs to this conjugation only in regard to the inflexion of the *Present-Stem*, which is formed by adding the syllable νυ to the Pure Stem.

2. Vowel-Stems double ν in the Present-Stem: Stem κερα, κερά-ννῡμι, *I mix*.

3. Most of the verbs of this class have the *First Aorist*; only σβέννῡμι *I quench* (Stem σβε), forms the *Second Aorist* ἔσβην, Inf. σβῆναι.

The Paradigms of this Class of Verbs are inserted on p. 74.

§ 154. The following verbs belong to this Class:

Stems in a.

1. κεράννῡμι (Stem κερᾰ, κρᾱ), *I mix*
   Aor. ἐκέρᾰσα Perf. Act. κέκρᾱκα   Aor. Pass. {ἐκράθην
               „ Mid. κέκρᾱμαι   {ἐκεράσθην

2. κρεμάννῡμι (Stem κρεμα), *I hang*, trans. Mid. κρέμαμαι, *I hang*, intr.
   Fut. κρεμῶ   ἐκρεμάσθην
   Aor. ἐκρέμᾰσα

3. πετάννῡμι (Stem πετα), *I spread*
   πετῶ   ἐπετάσθην
   ἐπέτᾰσα   πέπ(ε)τᾰμαι [*pate-o*]

4. σκεδάννῡμι (Stem σκεδα), *I scatter*, also σκίδνημι
   σκεδῶ   ἐσκεδάσθην
   ἐσκέδᾰσα   ἐσκέδασμαι.

Stems in ε.

Obs.—Several of these Stems originally ended in ς.

H 2

5. ἕννυμι (Stem originally Ϝεσ, comp. Lat. ves-tis), I clothe, (only ἀμφι-έννυμι is in use)

ἀμφι-ῶ
Fut. Mid. ἀμφι-έσομαι   ἠμφίεσμαι
Aor. ἠμφί-εσα
Inf. Aor. Mid. ἐπιέσασθαι

6. κορέννυμι   (Stem κορε), I satisfy
    ἐκόρεσα   ἐκορέσθην
         κεκόρεσμαι

7. σβέννυμι   (Stem σβε), I quench
   σβέσω }transitive   ἔσβεσμαι   ἐσβέσθην
   ἔσβεσα

   ἔσβην   ἔσβηκα } intransitive
Fut. σβήσομαι

8. στορέννυμι (Stem στορε), I spread.
   στορῶ   ἐστόρεσμαι
   ἐστόρεσα.

Stems in ω.

9. ζώννυμι   (Stem ζω), I gird
   ζώσω   ἔζωσμαι
   ἔζωσα (Mid.)   ἐζωσάμην

10. ῥώννυμι   (Stem ῥω), I strengthen
   ῥώσω   ἔρρωμαι (I am strong)   ἐρρώσθην

11. στρώννυμι (Stem στρω), comp. No. 8.
   στρώσω   ἔστρωμαι   ἐστρώθην
   ἔστρωσα

12. χρώννυμι (Stem χρω), I colour
   ἔχρωσα   κέχρωσμαι   ἐχρώσθην

Consonant-Stems.

13. ἄγνυμι   (Stem ἀγ), I break
   ἄξω   ἔαγα (I am broken)   ἐάγην
   ἔαξα

14. δείκνυμι, see p. 74.
15. εἴργνυμι   (Stem εἰργ), I shut in (addit. form εἴργω)
   εἴρξω   εἴρχθην
   εἶρξα Part. ἔρξας εἴργμαι

16. ζεύγνυμι   (Stem ζυγ), I bind
   ζεύξω   ἐζύγην
   ἔζευξα   ἔζευγμαι   [ἐζεύχθην]

17. κτίννυμι   (Stem κτεν), I kill, with κτείνω
18. μίγνυμι   (Stem μιγ), I mix, with μίσγω
   μίξω   μέμιχα   { ἐμίχθην
   ἔμιξα   μέμιγμαι   { ἐμίγην

19. οἴγνυμι   (Stem οἰγ), *I open* (with οἴγω)
    οἴξω   ἔῳχα and ἔῳγα   ἐῴχθην
    ἔῳξα   ἔῳγμαι

20. ὄλλυμι   (Stem ὀλ and ὀλε), for ὄλνυμι, *I destroy*
    ὀλῶ   ὀλώλεκα
    ὤλεσα

Fut. Mid. ὀλοῦμαι   ὄλωλα } intrans. *I perish* .
    ὠλόμην

21. ὄμνυμι   (Stem ὀμ, ὀμο), *I swear*
    ὀμοῦμαι (Act.)   ὀμώμοκα   ὠμόσθην
    ὤμοσα 3 Sing. Perf. Mid. { ὀμώμοται Verb. Adj. (ἀν)ώμοτος
                    { ὀμώμοσται

22. ὀμόργνυμι (Stem ὀμοργ), *I wipe out*
    ὤμορξα (Mid.)   ὠμόρχθην

23. πήγνυμι   (Stem πᾰγ), *I fix* [comp. Lat. *pango*]
    ἔπηξα   πέπηγα (*I am fixed*)   { ἐπήχθην
                            { ἐπάγην

24. ῥήγνυμι   (Stem ῥαγ), *I tear*
    ἔρρηξα (Mid.)   ἔρρωγα (*I am torn*)   ἐρράγην
                                  ῥαγήσομαι

25. στόρνυμι   (Stem στορ), with στορέννυμι (8) and στρών-
                                          νυμι (11)

26. φράγνυμι   (Stem φραγ), also φάργνυμι, and φράσσω, *I shut in, lock in*

Chap. XIII.—Irregular Verbs of the First Principal Conjugation.

§ 155. The irregularities of the Greek Verb chiefly consist in the Present-Stem differing from the Verbal-Stem, in a way different from that which has been pointed out above, § 101, &c. To *the four classes there enumerated the following four must* be added.

Obs.—In these as well as in the following lists, the principal forms only are given from which the rest are easily formed. (Mid.) added to a tense denotes that in addition to the Active, the corresponding Middle form also is in use, *e. g.* in addition to ἔτισα (No. 5), ἐτισάμην also is used.

§ 156. *Fifth* or *Nasal Class.*

The Verbal-Stem is strengthened by the addition of ν or of a syllable containing ν to form the Present-Stem.

A.—ν alone, often with a lengthened Stem-vowel, is added to the following Stems :

1. Stem βα, Pres. βαίνω, I go

Aor. Act.	Fut.	Perf.	Pass.
ἔ-βη-ν	βήσομαι	βέβηκα	
ἔβη-σα	βήσω		Verb. Adj. βᾰτός

2. Stem ἐλα, Pres. ἐλαυνω, I drive

ἤλᾰ-σα	ἐλῶ	ἐλήλακα	ἠλάθην
		ἐλήλαμαι Verb Adj. ἐλατέcς	

3. Stem φθα, Pres. φθάνω, I anticipate

{ ἔ-φθη-ν   φθήσομαι   ἔφθᾰκα
{ ἔ-φθᾰ-σα

4. Stem πι, Pres. πίνω, I drink (additional Stem πο)

ἔ-πι-ο-ν   πίομαι

5. Stem τι, Pres. τίνω, I pay penalty

ἔ-τῑ-σα (Mid.)	τίσω	τέτῑκα	ἐτίσθην
		τέτισμαι	

6. Stem φθι, Pres. φθίνω, I perish, waste away

ἔ-φθι-σα	φθίσομαι	ἔφθιμαι	ἐφθίθην

7. Stem δυ, Pres. δύνω (with δύω), I immerge

ἔ-δῡ-ν	δύσω	δέδυκα	ἐδύθην
ἔδῡσα, I dipped			

8. Stem δᾰκ, Pres. δάκνω, I bite

ἐ-δᾰκ-ο-ν	δήξομαι	δέδηχα	ἐδήχθην

9. Stem κᾰμ, Pres. κάμνω, I weary

ἔ-καμ-ο-ν	καμοῦμαι	κέκμηκα

10. Stem τεμ, Pres. τέμνω, I cut

ἔ-τεμ-ο-ν (ἔτᾰμον)	τεμῶ	τέτμηκα	ἐτμήθην

B.—The syllable ᾰν is added to the following Stems :

11. Stem αἰσθ, Pres. αἰσθ-άν-ο-μαι, I perceive

ᾐσθ-ό-μην   αἰσθ-ή-σομαι ᾖσθ-η-μαι

12. Stem ἁμαρτ, Pres. ἁμαρτ-άν-ω, I err, sin

ἥμαρτ-ο-ν   ἁμαρτ-ή-σομαι ἡμάρτ-η-κα   ἡμαρτή-θην

13. Stem αὐξ, Pres. αὐξ-άν-ω and αὔξω, I increase [aug-eo]

ηὔξ-η-σα   αὐξήσω   ηὔξηκα   ηὐξήθην
    αὐξήσομαι (Passive)

14. Stem βλαστ, Pres. βλαστάνω, I bud

ἔ-βλαστ-ο-ν   βλαστ-ή-σω ἐβλάστηκα

15. Stem δαρθ, Pres. δαρθάνω, I sleep

ἔ-δαρθ-ο-ν   δαρθ-ή-σομαι δεδάρθηκα

16. Stem ἐχθ, Pres. (ἀπ)εχθάνομαι, I am hated

(ἀπ)ηχθ-ό-μην   (ἀπ)εχθ-ή-σομαι (ἀπ)ήχθημαι

17. Stem ἱζ, Pres. ἱζάνω and ἵζω, I seat myself

18. Stem κιχ, Pres. κιχάνω, *I meet*
ἔ-κιχ-ο-ν   κἴχ-ή-σομαι
19. Stem οἰδ, Pres. οἰδάνω and οἰδέω, *I swell*
                            οἰδή-σω   ᾤδηκα
20. Stem ὀλισθ, Pres. ὀλισθάνω, *I slip*
ὤλισθο-ν   ὀλισθ-ή-σω
21. Stem ὀσφρ, Pres. ὀσφραίνομαι, *I smell*
ὠσφρ-ό-μην   ὀσφρ-ή-σομαι
22. Stem ὀφλ, Pres. ὀφλ-ισκ-άν-ω and ὀφείλω, *I owe*
ὤφλ-ο-ν   ὀφλ-ή-σω   ὤφληκα
23. Stem ἁδ,   Pres. ἁνδάνω, *I please*
24. Stem θιγ, Pres. θιγγάνω, *I touch*
ἔ-θιγ-ο-ν   θίξομαι
25. Stem λᾰβ, Pres. λαμβάνω, *I take*
ἔ-λᾰβ-ο-ν   λήψομαι   εἴληφα   ἐλήφθην
                            εἴλημμαι (seldom λέλημμαι)
26. Stem λᾰθ, Pres. λανθάνω, *I am hidden*, with λήθω, Mid.
                                                I forget

ἔ-λᾰθ-ο-ν   λήσω   λέληθα
Mid. ἐλαθόμην   λήσομαι   λέλησμαι
27. Stem λᾰχ, Pres. λαγχάνω, *I attain*
ἔ-λᾰχ-ο-ν   λήξομαι   εἴληχα
                                 εἴληγμαι
28. Stem μᾰθ, Pres. μανθάνω, *I learn*
ἔ-μᾰθ-ο-ν   μαθ-ή-σομαι   μεμάθηκα
29. Stem πῠθ, Pres. πυνθάνομαι, *I learn*, with πεύθομαι
ἐ-πῠθ-ό-μην   πεύσομαι   πέπυσμαι
30. Stem τῠχ, Pres. τυγχάνω, *I meet*, with τεύχω, *I prepare*,
Cl. 2, ἔ-τυχ-ο-ν   τεύξομαι   τε-τύχ-η-κα
                            seldom τέτευχα
31. Stem φυγ, Pres. φυγγάνω, *I flee*, with φεύγω

C.—The syllable νε is added to the following Stems:

32. Stem βυ, Pres. βυνῶ, *I stop up*
ἔ-βῠ-σα   βύσω   Mid. βέβυσμαι
33. Stem ἱκ, Pres. ἱκνοῦμαι, *I come*, with ἱκάνω
ἱκ-ό-μην   ἵξομαι   ἷγμαι
34. Stem κῠ, Pres. κυνέω, *I kiss*
ἔ-κῠ-σα .
35. Stem πετ, Pres. πιτνέω, *I fall* (comp. πίπτω)
ἔ-πεσ-ο-ν (for ἔ-πετ-ο-ν) together with ἔ-πιτν-ο-ν
36. Stem ὑπεχ, Pres. ὑπισχνοῦμαι, *I promise* (comp. ἔχω)
ὑπεσχόμην   ὑποσχήσομαι   ὑπέσχημαι
so likewise ἀμπισχνοῦμαι, *I wear* (also ἀμπέχομαι), Aor. ἤμπισχον
Inf. ἀμπισχεῖν.

§ 157. Sixth Class or Inchoative Verbs.

The Verbal-Stem is enlarged by affixing σκ to form the Present-Stem. This σκ is added to Vowel-Stems at once, but to Consonant-Stems after the insertion of the connecting vowel ι. Several verbs further strengthen the Present-Stem by means of a reduplication with the vowel ι: γι-γνώ-σκ-ω.

As many of these verbs denote a beginning or coming into being, all of them are usually called Inchoatives.

Vowel-Stems.

1. Stem γηρα, Pres. γηρά-σκ-ω, I grow old (seldom γηρά-ω)

ἐ-γήρᾱ-σα   γηρά-σομαι   γε-γήρα-κα

Inf. γηρᾱ-ναι

2. Stem δρα, Pres. δι-δρά-σκ-ω, I run (used only in compounds)

ἔ-δρᾱ-ν   δρά-σομαι   δέ-δρᾱ-κα

3. Stem ἡβα, Pres. ἡβά-σκ-ω, I become marriageable

ἥβη-σα

4. Stem θνα (from θᾰν), Pres. θνή-σκ-ω, I die, (usually ἀποθνήσκω)

ἔ-θᾰν-ον   θᾰν-οῦμαι   τέ-θνη-κα

Fut. 3, τεθνήξω   θνη-τό-s (mortal)

5. Stem ἀρε, Pres. ἀρέ-σκ-ω, I please

ἤρε-σα   ἀρέ-σω   ἠρέ-σθην

6. Stem βλω (from μολ), Pres. βλώ-σκ-ω, I go

ἔ-μολ-ον   μολ-οῦμαι

7. Stem βρω, Pres. βι-βρώ-σκ-ω, I consume

βέ-βρω-κα (Part. βεβρώs)

βέ-βρω-μαι

8. Stem γνω, Pres. γι-γνώ-σκ-ω, I recognise [Lat. (g)no-sc-o]

ἔ-γνω-ν   γνώ-σομαι   ἔ-γνω-κα   ἐ-γνώ-σθην

ἔ-γνω-σ-μαι

9. Stem θρω (from θορ), Pres. θρώ-σκ-ω, I leap

ἔ-θορ-ον

10. Stem πι, Pres. πι-πί-σκ-ω, I give to drink, comp. πί-ν-ω, § 151, 15

ἔ-πῑ-σα   πί-σω

11. Stem μεθυ, Pres. μεθύ-σκ-ω, I make drunk, Mid. I become drunk

ἐ-μέθῠ-σα   ἐ-μεθύ-σθην

Consonant-Stems.

12. Stem εὐρ, Pres. εὑρ-ί-σκ-ω, *I find*
εὑρ-ον (Mid.)   εὑρ-ή-σω   εὕρ-η-κ-α   εὑρ-έ-θην
                                εὕρ-η-μαι   εὑρ-ε-θή-σομαι

13. Stem στερ, Pres. στερ-ί-σκ-ω, *I deprive* (with στερῶ,
                                  Mid. στέρομαι, *I am deprived*)
ἐ-στέρ-η-σα   στερ-ή-σω   ἐ-στέρ-η-κα   ἐ-στερ-ή-θην
                                  ἐ-στέρ-η-μαι

14. Stem ἀλυκ, Pres. ἀλύ-σκ-ω, *I shun*
ἤλυξα   ἀλύξω

15. Stem διδάχ, Pres. διδά-σκ-ω, *I teach*
ἐ-δίδαξα   διδάξω   δε-δίδαχ-α   ἐ-δι-δάχθην
                           δε-δίδαγμαι

16. Stem λακ, Pres. λά-σκ-ω, *I utter, speak*
ἔ-λακ-ον   λακ-ή-σομαι   {λέ-ληκ-α
ἐ-λάκ-η-σα   {λέ-λᾱκ-α.

Obs.—The last three Stems suppress a Guttural before σκ.

§ 158. *Seventh* or *E-class.*

A short Stem alternates with one enlarged by ε.

A.—The enlarged Stem in ε is the Present-Stem, the shorter serves to form the other tenses.

1. Stem γαμ, Pres. γαμέ-ω, *I marry* (Act. *uxorem duco*, Mid. *nubo*)
ἔ-γημ-α   γάμ-ῶ (Mid.)   γε-γάμ-η-κα
                                 γε-γάμ-η-μαι

2. Stem γηθ, Pres. γηθέ-ω, *I rejoice*
                             γέ-γηθ-α, *I am rejoiced*

3. Stem δοκ, Pres. δοκέ-ω, *I seem*
ἔ-δοξα   δόξω   Mid. δέδογ-μαι

4. Stem κυρ, Pres. κυρέ-ω and κύρω, *I meet*
ἔ-κυρ-σα   κύρσω

5. Stem μαρτυρ, Pres. μαρτυρέ-ω, *I am witness*
                 Mid. μαρτύρομαι, *I call to witness*

6. Stem ξυρ, Pres. ξυρέω, *I shave*   Mid. ξύρομαι
ἐ-ξῡρ-άμην   ἐξύρ-η-μαι

7. Stem ριφ, Pres. ριπτ-έ-ω and ρίπτ-ω, *I throw*
ἔρριψα   ρίψω   ἔρριφα   {ἐρρίφην
                               ἔρριμμαι   {ἐρρίφθην

8. Stem ὠθ, Pres. ὠθέ-ω, *I push*
ἔ-ωσα   ὤσω (ὠθήσω Mid.) ἔ-ωσ-μαι ἐ-ώσθην

B.—The shorter Stem is the Present-Stem, the enlarged one in ε serves to form the other tenses.

9. Stem αἰδ(ε), Pres. αἶδ-ομαι and αἰδέ-ομαι, *I am ashamed*

10. Stem ἀλεξ(ε), Pres. ἀλέξ-ω, *I ward off*
ἠλεξ-άμην   ἀλεξ-ή-σομαι

11. Stem ἀχθ(ε), Pres. ἄχθ-ομαι, *I am vexed*
    ἀχθέ-σομαι   ἠχθέ-σθην
                             ἀχθε-σθήσομαι

· 12. Stem βοσκ(ε), Pres. βόσκ-ω, *I pasture*
        βοσκή-σω; from the Stem βο the Verb. Adj. βο-τός

13. Stem βουλ(ε), Pres. βούλ-ομαι, *I will*
        βουλή-σομαι   βε-βούλη-μαι   ἐ-βουλή-θην

14. Stem δε(ε), Pres. δέ-ω, *I need* (δεῖ, *it is necessary*), Mid.
                          δέομαι, *I require*
ἐ-δέη-σα   δεή-σω (Mid.)   δε-δέη-κα   ἐ-δεή-θην

15. Stem ἐῤῥ(ε), Pres. ἔῤῥ-ω, *I go away*
ἤῤῥη-σα   ἐῤῥή-σω   ἤῤῥη-κα

16. Stem εὐδ(ε), Pres. εὕδω, *I sleep* (generally καθεύδω)
καθ)εὐδή-σω

17. Stem θελ(ε) or ἐθελ(ε), Pres. θέλ-ω or ἐθέλ-ω, *I will*
ἠθέλη-σα   (ἐ)θελή-σω   ἠθέλη-κα

18. Stem μαχ(ε), Pres. μάχομαι, *I fight*
ἐ-μαχε-σάμην   μαχοῦμαι   με-μάχη-μαι

19. Stem μελ(ε), Pres. μέλει μοι, *it is a care to me*, Mid. μέλομαι,
                                       I care for
ἐ-μέλη-σε   μελή-σει   με-μέλη-κε   ἐ-μελή-θην
          (ἐπι)μελήσομαι

20. Stem μελλ(ε), Pres. μέλλ-ω, *I am on the point, hesitate*
ἐ-μέλλη-σα   μελλή-σω

21. Stem νεμ(ε), Pres. νέμ-ω, *I assign*
ἔνειμα   νεμ-ῶ   νε-νέμη-κα, (Mid.) ἐ-νεμή-θην

22. Stem οἰ(ε), Pres. οἴ-ομαι, *I think*
        οἰή-σομαι   ᾠή-θην

23. Stem οἰχ(ε), Pres. οἴχ-ομαι, *I am off*
        οἰχή-σομαι   οἴχ-ωκ-α

24. Stem ὀφειλ(ε), Pure Stem ὀφελ, Pres. ὀφείλω, *I owe*
ὤφελ-ον [*utinam*] ὀφειλή-σω   ὠφείλη-κα
ὠφείλη-σα

25. Stem π(ε)τ(ε), Pres. πέτ-ομαι, *I fly*
ἐ-π(ε)τ-ό-μην   π(ε)τή-σομαι

26. Stem στιβ(ε), Pres. στείβ-ω, *I tread*
        ἐ-στίβη-μαι

27. Stem τυπτε, Pure Stem τυπ, Pres. τύπτω, *I strike*
ἔ-τυπ-ον   τυπτή-σω, Mid. τέ-τυμ-μαι   ἐ-τύπ-ην

28. Stem χαιρε, Pure Stem χαρ, Pres. χαίρω, *I rejoice*
        χαιρή-σω   κε-χάρη-κα   ἐ-χάρ-ην
                    κε-χάρη-μαι

§ 159. *Eighth* or *Mixed Class.*

Several essentially different Stems unite to form one verb :

1. Present αἱρέ-ω, *I take;* Mid. *I choose;* Stems αἱρε and ἑλ.
εἷλ-ον   αἱρή-σω   ᾔρη-κα   ᾑρέ-θην
Inf. ἑλεῖν
εἱλόμην   αἱρή-σομαι   ᾔρη-μαι

2. Pres. ἔρχ-ομαι, *I go, come;* Stems ἐρχ and ἐλ(υ)θ
ἦλ[υ]θ-ον   ἐλεύ-σομαι   ἐλ-ήλυθ-α
Imperat. ἐλθέ
Inf.   ἐλθεῖν. The place of the Fut. is generally supplied by εἶμι.

3. Pres. ἔρδ-ω and ῥέζ-ω, *I do;* Stems ἐρδ, ἐργ, ῥεγ.
ἔ-ρεξα   ἔρξω   ἐρέχθην

4. Pres. ἐσθί-ω, *I eat,* Stem ἐσθι, ἐδ(ε) and φἄγ
ἔ-φἄγ-ον   Fut. ἔδ-ομαι   ἐδ-ήδοκα   ἠδέ-σθην
                                          ἐδ-ήδεσμαι

5. Pres. ἔπ-ομαι, *I follow* (Impf. εἱπόμην), Stems ἐπ and σ(ε)π
ἐ-σπ-όμην   ἔψομαι   Subj. σπῶ-μαι   Inf. σπέσθαι

6. Pres. ἔχ-ω, *I have, hold* (Impf. εἶχον), Stems ἐχ and σχ(ε)
ἔ-σχ-ον, *I seized*   1. ἔξω (Mid.)
Subj.   σχῶ, Opt. σχοίην
Inf.   σχεῖν, Part. σχών   2. σχή-σω   ἔ-σχη-κα   ἐ-σχέ-θην
Imperat. σχέ-ς   ἔ-σχη-μαι   ἐκτός σχετός
Mid.   ἐ-σχ-όμην, σχῶμαι, etc.
Inf.   σχ-έσθαι

7. Pres. μίσγ-ω, *I mix,* misc-eo, Stems μισγ and μιγ, additional form, μίγνυμι.

8. Pres. ὁρά-ω, *I see,* Stems ὁρα, ἰδ, ὀπ
εἶδ-ον   (Mid.) ὄψομαι   ἑ-ώρᾱ-κα   ὤφθην
                                 ὄπ-ωπ-α
Imperat. ἰδέ   Mid. ἰδοῦ
Inf.   ἰδ-εῖν   ἑώρᾱ-μαι   ὁρᾱτός
                                          ὦμ-μαι   ὀπτός

9. Pres. πάσχ-ω, *I suffer,* Stems πασχ, παθ(ε), πενθ
ἔ-πᾰθ-ον   πεί-σομαι   πέ-πονθ-α   πᾰθη-τός
          (for πενθ-σομαι)

10. πίν-ω, *I drink,* Stems πιν, πι, πο [Lat. po-tus]
ἔ-πι-ον   Fut. πί-ομαι   πέ-πω-κα   ἐ-πό-θην
Imperat. πῖ-θι   πέ-πο-μαι   πο-τός

11. Pres. τρέχ-ω, *I run,* Stems τρεχ and δρεμ
ἔ-δρᾰμ-ον   δρᾰμοῦμ-αι   δε-δράμη-κα   θρεκτέον
                    θρέξομαι

12. Pres. φέρ-ω, *I carry* [*fero*], Stems φερ, ἐνε(γ)κ, οἰ

ἤνεγκ-ον	οἴ-σω	ἐν-ήνοχ-α	οἰ-σ-θήσομαι
			οἰ-σ-τός
ἤνεγκ-α			ἠνέχ-θην
ἠνεγκ-ά-μην	οἴσομαι	ἐν-ήνεγ-μαι	ἐνεχ-θήσομαι.

13. Aorist εἶπον, *I spoke*, Stems εἰπ, ἐρ and ῥε·

εἶπ-ον

εἶπ-α	ἐρ-ῶ	εἴ-ρη-κα	ἐρρήθην ·
Imperat. εἰπ-έ Inf. εἰπ-εῖν		εἴ-ρη-μαι	ῥη-θήσομαι
		εἰ-ρή-σ-ομαι ·	ῥη-τό-ς·

In addition to these there are three verbs which re-duplicate the Stem in the Present:.

14. Present γί-γν-ομαι (also γίν-ομαι), *I become*
    Stems γι-γ(ε)ν and γεν(ε)

| ἐ-γεν-ό-μην | γενή-σομαι | γέ-γον-α |
| | | γε-γένη-μαι |

15. Pres. πί-πτ-ω (from πι-πετ-ω), *I fall*, Stems πῖπτ, πετ, πτω

ἔ-πεσ-ον for ἔ-πετ-ον, πεσ-οῦμαι πέ-πτω-κα

16. Pres. τι-τρά-ω, *I bore*, Stems τιτρα and τρα

ἔ-τρη-σα   τρή-σω

IRREGULARITIES OF MEANING.

§ 160. The most important irregularities of meaning consist in the fluctuation between the Active, Middle, and Passive, as well as, on the other hand, between the transitive and intransitive meaning.

A) *Active, Middle, and Passive Meaning.*

1. Very many *Active* verbs have a *Middle* Future with *Active* meaning. This is the case with most verbs of classes 5 to 8.

2. *Deponent* verbs are to be regarded as *Middle*, and also make most of their tenses in the *Middle* form. *Passive Deponents* are those whose Aorist has a Passive form: *e. g.*, βούλομαι, *I wish*, ἐβουλήθην, *I wished.* The most important Passive Deponents are the following, of which those marked * have a Passive Future, which is used along with the Middle:

ἄγαμαι, *I admire*   εὐλαβέομαι, *I am on my guard*
*αἰδέομαι, *I dread*   *ἥδομαι, *I rejoice*
ἀλάομαι, *I ramble*   *ἐν ⎫   ⎧*I take to heart*
ἀμιλλάομαι, *I rival*   προ ⎭ θυμέομαι ⎩*I am inclined*
*ἀρνέομαι, *I deny*   *ἐπι ⎫ μέλομαι   ⎧*I am anxious*
*ἄχθομαι, *I am indignant*   μετα⎭   ⎩*I repent*
βούλομαι, *I wish*   ἀπο ⎫   ⎧*I despair*
δέομαι, *I need*   *δια ⎫   ⎪*I reflect*
δέρκομαι, *I look*   ἐν ⎬ νοέομαι   ⎨*I ponder*
*διαλέγομαι, *I converse*   προ ⎭   ⎩*I anticipate*
δύναμαι, *I can*   *οἴομαι, *I am of opinion*
ἐναντιόομαι, *I am opposed*   σέβομαι, *I reverence*
ἐπίσταμαι, *I know*   φιλοτιμέομαι, *I am ambitious*

3. The *Passive Aorists* of several *Active* verbs have a *Middle* meaning: εὐφραίνω, *I rejoice*, εὐφράνθην, *I rejoiced*; στρέφω, *I cause to turn*, ἐστράφην, *I turned—myself*; φαίνω, *I show*, ἐφάνην, *I appeared*, &c.

4. The Passive forms of several *Deponents* have also a *Passive* meaning: ἰάομαι, *I heal*, ἰάθην, *I was healed*; δέχομαι, *I receive*, ἐδέχθην, *I was received*; in some even the *Middle* forms have both Active and Passive meaning: μιμέομαι, *I imitate*, μεμίμημαι, *I have imitated*, or *have been imitated*.

B) *Transitive and Intransitive Meaning.*

When the meaning of a verb fluctuates between Transitive and Intransitive, the *Second Aorist* has the *intransitive* and the *First Aorist* and *Future Active* the *transitive* meaning; when there are two Perfects the *Second* likewise has the *intransitive* and the *First* the *transitive* meaning; if there is only one Perfect, it is *intransitive*. The most important cases of this kind are:

1. Stem στα, Pres. ἵστημι, *I place*, First Aor. ἔστησα, *I placed*, Fut. στήσω, *I shall place*, Pres. Mid. ἵσταμαι, *I place myself*, Second Aor. ἔστην, *I placed myself—stepped*, Perf. ἕστηκα, *I have placed myself*, or *stand*, Pluperf. ἑστήκειν, *I stood*, Fut. ἑστήξω, *I shall stand*.

Obs.—This same important distinction appears in the numerous compounds: ἀφίστημι, *I cause to revolt*; ἐφίστημι, *I put over*;

καθίστημι, *I put down*. The Aor. Mid. has a specially Middle meaning, e. g. κατεστήσατο, *he determined* for himself.

2. Stem βα, Pres. βαίνω, *I go*, is commonly intransitive with the Fut. βήσομαι, but in the poets, *I cause to go*, also in the First Aor. ἔβησα, Fut. βήσω; but intransitive in the Second Aor. ἔβην, *I went*, βέβηκα, *I have advanced, stand firm*.

3. Stem φυ, Pres. φύω, *I beget*, First Aor. ἔφυσα, φύσω; but the Second Aor. ἔφυν, *I was begotten*, πέφυκα, *I am by nature*, to which the Pres. is φύομαι.

4. Stem δυ, Pres. δύω, *I sink, hide*, often transitive : καταδύω, *I cause to sink*, also ἔδυσα, δύσω ; but ἔδυν, *I sunk myself, I dived*; ἐνέδυν, *I put on*; ἐξέδυν, *I put off*.

5. Stem σβε(ς), Pres. σβέννυμι, *I quench*, First Aor. ἔ-σβε-σα, *I quenched*, Second Aor. ἔσβην, *I was quenched*, ἔσβηκα, *I am quenched*. The Pres. to it is σβέννυμαι.

6. Stem σκελ, Pres. σκέλλω, *I dry*, but Aor. ἔσκλην, *I grew dry*, with the Pres. σκέλλομαι.

7. Stem πι, Aor. ἔπιον, *I drank*, ἔπισα (πιπίσκω), *I caused to drink*.

8. Stem γεν, Pres. γείνομαι, *I am born*, Aor. ἐγεινάμην, *I begat*.

9. Stem ολ, Pres. ὄλλυμι *I ruin*, Second Perf. ὄλωλα, *I am ruined, perii*, First Perf. ὀλώλεκα, *I have ruined, perdidi*.

In a number of verbs the *Second Perfect* alone has only an intransitive meaning, as :

1. ἄγνυμι, *I break*, Perf. ἔαγα, *I am broken*.
2. ἐγείρω, *I awake*   ,,   ἐγρήγορα, *I am awake*.
3. πείθω, *I persuade*   ,,   πέποιθα, *I trust* (πείθομαι, *I follow, obey*).
4. πήγνυμι, *I fasten*   ,,   πέπηγα, *I stick fast*.
5. ῥήγνυμι, *I tear*   ,,   ἔρρωγα, *I am torn*.
6. σήπω, *I cause to rot* ,,   σέσηπα, *I am rotten*.
7. τήκω, *I melt*   ,,   τέτηκα, *I am melted*.
8. φαίνω, *I show* (rarely *shine*), Perf. πέφηνα, *I have appeared* (φαίνομαι, *I appear*).

APPENDIX I. & II.

The numbering of the Paragraphs in the following Appendix is the same as in the SMALLER GREEK GRAMMAR.

(112)

APPENDIX I.

Combinations and Changes of Letters.

A.— *Vowels in Combination.*

§ 343. Vowels are *contracted* according to the following laws:
Two *similar* vowels melt into one long vowel: λάας becomes λᾶς, stone; ζηλόω, ζηλῶ, I am zealous; Χίιος, Χίος, a Chian; φιλέητε, φιλῆτε, ametis, in which cases ε and η, o and ω are similar.

Still it must be observed that εε usually become ει, and οο become ου: ποίεε, ποίει, do; πλόος, πλοῦς, passage by sea. Vowels disappear before a similar vowel beginning a diphthong: πλόου, πλοῦ, of a passage; οἰκέει, οἰκεῖ, dwells; φιλέῃ, φιλῇ, amet.

§ 344. *Dissimilar* vowels form a compound in which
a) o and ω overpower a, ε, and η: thus from

ao	comes	ω	in	τιμάομεν	τιμῶμεν, we honour.
ηο	„	ω	„	νη-όδυνος	νώδυνος, painless.
οα	„	ω	„	αἰδόα	αἰδῶ, pudorem.
οη	„	ω	„	ζηλόητε	ζηλῶτε, ye are jealous.
εο	„	ου	„	γένεος	γένους, of the race.
οε	„	ου	„	ζήλοε	ζήλου, be jealous.
αοι	„	ῳ	„	ἀοιδή	ᾠδή, song.
αου	„	ω	„	τιμάου	τιμῶ, be honoured.
ηου	„	ω	„	μὴ οὖν	μῶν, surely not.
εου	„	ου	„	χρυσέου	χρυσοῦ, of the golden.
εοι	„	οι	„	χρύσεοι	χρύσοι, the golden.
οει	„	οι	„	ζηλόεις	ζηλοῖς, thou art jealous.
„	„	ου	„	οἰνόεις	οἰνοῦς, abounding in wine.

b) When a and ε or η meet, the first in order gains the upper hand:

αε	become	ā	in	ἀέκων	ἄκων, unwilling.
αη	„	ā	„	τιμάητε	τιμᾶτε, honoretis.
αει	„	ᾳ	„	ἀείδω	ᾄδω, I sing.
αῃ	„	ᾳ	„	τιμάῃς	τιμᾷς, honores.
εα	„	η	„	ἔαρ	ἦρ, spring.
εαι	„	ῃ	„	λύεαι	λύῃ, thou art loosened.
ηαι	„	ῃ	„	λύηαι	λύῃ, solvaris.

§ 345. Another mode of treating vowels which meet together is called *Synizesis.* It consists in the first vowel being written but not pronounced as a vowel: θεός—as one syllable.

B.—*Other kinds of Vowel-changes.*

§ 346. Vowels are lengthened in two ways:

1. *Organic lengthening*, which is required by inflexion or derivation. By organic lengthening—

ă generally becomes η τιμάω, *I honour*, Fut. τιμήσω.
o always   „   ω ζηλάω, *I am jealous*, „ ζηλώσω.
ε   „   „   η ποιέω, *I make*, „ ποιήσω.
ῐ either   „   ῑ τίω, *I honour*, „ τίσω.
  or   „   ει St. λιπ, Pres. λείπω, *I leave.*
  sometimes   „   οι „ λιπ, Adj. λοιπός, *remaining.*
ῠ either   „   ῡ λύω, *I loose*, Fut. λύσω.
  or   „   ευ St. φυγ, Pres. φεύγω, *I flee.*

Obs.—After ε, ι, and ρ, a is changed to ā instead of η: ἐάω, *1 leave, allow*; fut. ἐάσω; St. ἰα, *heal*; ἰατρός, *physician*; St. ὁρα, *see*; ὅρᾱμα, a view.

2. *Compensatory lengthening*, which is used to make up for lost consonants. By it ă, even when ε, ι, or ρ does not precede, is often changed to ā: πᾶς, *every*, from πά-ντ-ς:—ε generally becomes ει: εἰμί, *I am*, from ἐσ-μι:—o generally becomes ου: διδούς for διδο-ντ-ς [Lat. *da-n-s*]:—ῐ always becomes ῑ, and ῠ always ῡ: δεικνύ-ς for δεικνυ-ντ-ς, *showing*.

C.—*Consonants in combination with one another.*

§ 347. Before *Mute Dentals* only consonants of *other organs* which are of the *same order* (that is, both hard, both soft, or both aspirated, § 24) can stand; consequently, the only allowable combinations of sounds are—κτ, πτ, γδ, βδ, χθ, φθ.

When a different mute comes to stand before the dental, through inflexion or derivation, it must be *assimilated* to the order of the second. Consequently,

κδ and χδ become γδ.   πδ and φδ become βδ.
κθ „ γθ „ χθ.   πθ „ βθ „ φθ.
γτ „ χτ „ κτ.   βτ „ φτ „ πτ.

Therefore,

πλεκ-θηναι becomes πλεχθῆναι from πλέκω, *I weave.*
λεγ-τος   „   λεκτός   „ λέγω, *I say*
                                   [*lectus* instead of *leg-tus*].
λεγ-θηναι   „   λεχθῆναι   „ λέγω, *I say.*
δεχ-τος   „   δεκτός   „ δέχομαι, *1 receive*
                                   [*tractus* instead of *trah-tus* from *traho*].
τυπ-θηναι   „   τυφθῆναι   from τύπτω, *I strike.*
γραφ-τος   „   γραπτός   „ γράφω, *I write.*
γραφ-δην   „   γράβδην   „   „   „

Obs.—The preposition ἐκ, *out of* (Lat. *ex*) remains unchanged in all combinations: ἔκθεσις, *casting out*; ἔκδρομη, *running out*.

K 2

§ 348. Before *Mute Dentals*, other *mute dentals* to be audible are changed into σ (*Dissimilation*): therefore,

ττ, δτ, and θτ become στ

τθ, δθ, „ θθ „ σθ : hence

ἀνυτ-τος becomes ἀνυστός, *accomplished*   from ἀνύτω, *I accomplish.*

ᾀδ-τεον „ ᾀστέον, *canendum est*   „ ᾄδω, *I sing.*

πειθ-θῆναι „ πεισθῆναι, *to be persuaded* „ πείθω, *1 persuade.*

§ 349. Before μ a *Guttural* becomes γ, a *Dental* σ, and a *Labial* μ. Therefore,

διωκ-μος becomes διωγμός, *persecution*, from διώκω, *I pursue.*

βε-βρεχ-μαι „ βέβρεγμαι, *I have been wetted*, from βρέχω, *I wet.*

ἰδ-μεν „ ἴσμεν, *we know*, from οἶδα, *I know.*

ἠνυτ-μαι, „ ἤνυσμαι, *I have been perfected*, from ἀνύτω, *1 accomplish.*

πε-πειθ-μενος „ πεπεισμένος, *persuaded*, from πείθω, *I persuade.*

κοπ-μος „ κομμός, *a striking*, from κόπ-τω, *I strike* [*summus* from *sup-mus*].

τε-τριβ-μαι „ τέτριμμαι, *I have been rubbed*, from τρίβω, *I rub.*

γραφ-μα „ γράμμα, *letter*, from γράφω, *I write.*

The preposition ἐκ leaves its κ unchanged : ἐκμάσσω, *wipe out.*

§ 350. Before σ, as a hard consonant, γ and χ become κ, and β becomes π : κσ are then written ξ, and πσ ψ : therefore,

ἀγ-σω becomes ἀκ-σω, written ἄξ-ω, *I shall lead*, from ἄγω, *I lead* [*rexi* instead of *reg-si* from *reg-o*].

δεχ-σομαι „ δεκ-σομαι, written δέξομαι, *I shall receive*, from δέχομαι, *I receive* [*traxi* instead of *trah-si* from *trah-o*].

τριβ-σω „ τριπ-σω, written τρίψω, *I shall rub*, from τρίβω, *I rub* [*scripsi* instead of *scrib-si* from *scrib-o*].

γραφ-σω „ γραπ-σω, written γράψω, *I shall write*, from γράφ-ω, *I write.*

§ 351. The *Dentals*, when standing separately before σ, are dropped *without compensation*; in like manner ν disappears before ζ. Therefore,

ἀνυτ-σις becomes ἄνῠσις, *accomplishment*, from ἀνύτω, *I accomplish.*

ἠδ-σομαι „ ἤσομαι, *1 shall rejoice*, from ἤδομαι, *I rejoice* [*laesi* for *laed-si* from *laed-o*].

κορυθ-σι „ κόρῠσι, *to the helmets*, from κόρυς, Gen. κόρυθ-ος, *helmet.*

δαιμον-σι „ δαίμοσι, *to the daemons*, from δαίμων, *daemon.*

συν-ζυγος „ σύζυγος, *yoked together*, from σύν, *together*, and ζυγόν, *yoke.*

Hence σ before another σ is lost : τειχεσ-σι becomes τείχε-σι, *to walls* (from τεῖχος, *wall*) ; ἐσ-σομαι, ἔ-σομαι.

§ 352. The *combinations* ντ, νθ, νδ, are likewise omitted before σ, but cause a *compensatory lengthening* (above, § 346):

παντ-σι	becomes πᾶσι,	*to all,*	from St. παντ-	Nom. πᾶ-ς.
τιθεντ-ς	„	τιθείς, *putting,*	„ „	τιθεντ.
γεροντ-σι	„	γέρουσι, *to old men,*	„ „	γεροντ	Nom. γέρων.
δεικνυντ-σι	„	δεικνῦσι, { *to those* / *who shew* },	„ „	δεικνυντ	Nom. δεικνῦ-ς.
σπενδ-σω	„	σπείσω, { *I will pour* / *libations* },	„ „	σπενδ	Pres. σπένδω.
πενθ-σομαι	„	πείσομαι, *I shall suffer,*	„ „	πενθ	Pres. πάσχω.

Obs. 1.—ντ disappears, without compensation, in the Dat. Pl. of Stems of Adjectives in εντ Nom. ει-ς: St. χαριεντ, Nom. χαρίεις, Dat. Pl. χαρίε-σι for χαριεντ-σι.

Obs. 2.—In later Attic σ is readily assimilated to a preceding ρ: Old Att. χερσόνησος, New Att. χεόρόνησος, *Peninsula;* Old Att. θαρσῶ, New Att. θαρρῶ, *I am courageous.*

§ 353. ν remains unchanged before *Mute Dentals;* it becomes the *nasal* γ before *Gutturals* (§ 3), μ before *Labials,* and is assimilated before liquid consonants:

συν-τίθημι, *I put together,* is unchanged.
συν-καλεω, *I call together,* becomes συγκαλέω.

συν-χρονος, *contemporaneous,*	„	σύγχρονος.
ἐν-πειρος, *experienced,*	„	ἔμπειρος from ἐν and πεῖρα, *proof.*
ἐν-ψυχος, *inspirited,*	„	ἔμψυχος from ἐν and ψυχή, *soul.*
ἐν-μετρος, *metrical,*	„	ἔμμετρος from ἐν and μέτρον, *measure.*
συν-ρεω, *I flow together,*	„	συρρέω from σύν and ῥέω, *I flow.*
συν-λεγω, *I collect,*	„	συλλέγω from σύν and λέγω, *I gather.*

Obs. 1.—ν in the preposition ἐν remains unchanged before ρ: ἔνρυθμος, *rhythmical.*

Obs. 2.—ν is combined with ρ by means of δ in ἀν-δ-ρός Gen. of ἀνήρ, *man.* So is μ with ρ by β in μεσημ-β-ρία, *mid-day,* instead of μεσημ(ε)ρια (μέσος and ἡμέρα).

§ 354. *Hard mutes* (tenues) unite with a following *rough* breathing (spiritus asper) into *aspirates* (χ, θ, φ): hence

ἐπ' (ἐπί) and ἡμέρα, *day,* become ἐφήμερος, *for a day.*
δεκ' (δέκα) „ ἡμέρα, *day,* „ δεχήμερος, *for ten days.*
ten
ἀντ' (ἀντί) „ ὕπατος, *Consul* „ ἀνθύπατος, *Proconsul.*

§ 355. At the end of a word, when the following word begins with a spiritus asper, the hard mute is changed into an aspirate :—

οὐχ οὗτος, *not this,*   for οὐκ οὗτος.
ἀφ' ἑστίας, *from the hearth,*   ,,   ἀπ' (ἀπὸ) ἑστίας.
καθ' ἡμέραν, *by day,*   ,,   κατ' (κατὰ) ἡμέραν,

§ 356. Two syllables immediately following one another cannot both begin with aspirates in the following cases :

a) In reduplication the corresponding hard mute takes the place of the first aspirate :

κε-χώρηκα for χε-χωρηκα, *I have proceeded,* from χωρέω, *I proceed.*
τί-θημι   ,,   θι-θημι, *I put.*
πέ-φῦκα   ,,   φε-φυκα, *I have become.*

b) The Aorists Passive of the Verbal Stems θε (τίθημι, *I put*), θυ (θύω, *I sacrifice*), adopt the same modification : ἐ-τέ-θην, *I was put,* for ἐ-θε-θην ; ἐ-τύ-θην, *I was sacrificed,* for ἐ-θυ-θην.

c) In the Imperative of the First Aorist Passive, on the contrary, the second aspirate is changed to a tenuis : σώ-θη-τι, *be saved,* for σω-θη-θι.

d) Isolated instances are : ἀμπέχω, *embrace,* for ἀμφεχω ; ἐκεχειρία, for ἐχεχειρια, *armistice,* from ἔχειν, *to hold,* and χείρ, *hand.*

§ 357. Some Stems beginning with τ change this letter to θ when an aspirate at the end cannot be retained (above, § 350). This happens :

a) In the Substantive Stem τριχ, whose Nom. is θρίξ, *hair,* Dat. Pl. θριξί. The other cases are regular, formed from the Stem τριχ (Gen. τριχός, Nom. Pl. τρίχες).

b) In ταχύς, *quick,* whose comparative is θάσσων for ταχιων.

c) In the following Verbal Stems :

ταφ Pres. θάπτω, *I bury,*   Fut. θάψω, Aor. Pass. ἐτάφην,
                                    Subs. ταφός, *grave.*
τρεφ   ,,   τρέφω, *I nourish,*   ,,   θρέψω, Subs. θρέμμα, *cattle.*
τρεχ   ,,   τρέχω, *I run,*   ,,   θρέξομαι.
τρυφ   ,,   θρύπτω, *I rub to pieces,* ,,   θρύψω.
τυφ   ,,   τύφω, *I smoke,*   ,,   θύψω.

D.—*Other changes of Consonants and Vowels in the middle of a word.*

§ 358. Important changes of sounds are produced by the modifications of the soft vowel ι in connection with consonants. Frequently, for instance,

1. ι after ν or ρ is put a syllable farther back, where it forms a diphthong with the preceding vowel. Hence,

τείνω from τεν-ιω, *I stretch,* St. τεν.
μαίνομαι „ μαν-ιομαι, *I rage,* „ μαν.
ἀμείνων „ ἀμεν-ιων, *better,* „ ἀμεν.
κείρω from κερ-ιω, *I shear,* „ κερ.
δότειρα „ δοτερ-ια, *the giver,* fem. „ δοτερ (δοτήρ, *giver*).
χείρων „ χερ-ιων, *worse,* „ χερ.

2. ι is assimilated to a preceding λ :

μᾶλλον from μαλ-ιον, *more,* from μάλα, *much.*
ἅλλομαι „ ἁλ-ιομαι, *I spring,* St. ἁλ.
ἄλλος „ ἀλ-ιος, *another.*
στέλλω „ στελ-ιω, *I send,* St. στελ.

§ 359. Gutturals (τ and θ less frequently) coalesce with a following ι to σσ (New Att. ττ) :

ἥσσων from ἡκ-ιων, *less,* St. ἡκ, superl. ἥκιστα.
Θρᾷσσα „ Θρακ-ια, *Thracian,* fem. (masc. Θρᾷξ) St. Θρακ.
τάσσω „ ταγ-ιω, *I arrange,* St. ταγ.
ἐλάσσων „ ἐλαχ-ιων, *smaller,* „ ἐλαχ, superl. ἐλάχιστος.
Κρῆσσα „ Κρητ-ια, *Cretan,* fem. (masc. Κρῆς) St. Κρητ.
κορύσσω „ κορυθ-ιω, *I arm,* St. κορυθ (κόρυς, *helmet*).

§ 360. δ and sometimes γ coalesce with a following ι to ζ.

ἕζομαι from ἑδ-ιομαι, *I sit.* St. ἑδ (τὸ ἕδος, *the seat*).
κράζω „ κραγ-ιω, *I cry,* St. κραγ (Perf. κέ-κραγ-α).

Other changes of sounds are :

§ 361. *Transposition* or metathesis, which most frequently occurs with λ, ρ, also with μ, and ν :

θράσος together with θάρσος, *boldness.*
θρώσκω from the St. θορ, *I spring,* Second Aorist ἔθορον.
βέ-βλη-κα „ βαλ, *I have thrown,* „ „ ἔβαλον.
τέ-θνη-κα „ θαν, *I am dead,* „ „ ἔθανον.
τμῆ-σις „ τεμ, *a cut,* Pres. τέμνω, *I cut.*

§ 362. The *weakening* of single consonants. The most important weakenings are :

a) The very frequent one, especially before ι, of τ to σ :

ἀναισθησία, *want of feeling,* for ἀναισθητια, from ἀναίσθητος, *without feeling.*
φᾶσι for φαντι, *they say.*

b) The weakening of initial σ before vowels to the spiritus asper :

ὗς, *swine,* together with σῦς. Comp. Lat. su-s.
ἵ-στη-μι for σι-στη-μι, *I place.* Comp. Lat. si-sto

§ 363. The entire *rejection* of sounds. The following cases are important :

a) σ is rejected where it would have to stand between two consonants in inflexion:

γεγράφ-θαι for γεγραφ-σθαι, *to be written*, St. γραφ, Pres. γράφω.
τέτυφ-θε „ τε-τυφ-σθε, *be ye struck*, „ τυπ, „ τύπτω

b) σ between two vowels is very often rejected:

λέγε-αι, λέγῃ for λεγεσαι, *thou art said*, St. λεγ, Pr. λέγω.
ἐδείκνυ-ο for ἐδεικνυσο, *thou wast shewn*, Pr. δείκνυμι.
γένε-ος for γενεσος, *of the race*, St. γενεσ.

c) The rejection of a vowel between consonants in the middle of a word is called *syncope*: ἐ-πτ-ό-μην for ἐ-πετ-ο-μην, *I flew*, St. πετ.

§ 364. The *doubling* of a consonant is rare, when it has not arisen through the assimilation mentioned above (§ 352, *Obs.* 2). The liquid ρ is the most frequently doubled: ἔρρῑψα for ἔρῑψα, *I hurled*; ἄρρηκτος for ἄ-ρηκτος, *not breakable*. The aspirates can be doubled only by the corresponding tenuis: Βάκχος, Σαπφώ, Ἀτθίς.

E.—*Changes of sound at the end of a word.*

§ 365. When a word *ending* in a vowel is followed by another *beginning* with a vowel, whether accompanied by a spiritus lenis or asper, there is a *hiatus*. The Greeks very often suffer the hiatus in prose; but frequently the hiatus is avoided, especially if the first word is a shorter one and of itself of little importance. This is done in three ways, by *elision* (rejection of the final vowel), by *crasis* (contraction of the two vowels), or by *synizesis* (collapse of two syllables into one).

§ 366. *Elision*, or the rejection of the final vowel, of which the apostrophe is the sign, occurs only with short final vowels, but never with υ; most frequently at the end of dissyllabic prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs: ἐπ᾽ αὐτῷ, *upon him*, for ἐπὶ αὐτῷ; οὐδ᾽ ἐδύνατο, *he could not even*; ἀλλ᾽ ἦλθεν, *but he came*.

> *Obs.*—The prepositions περί *round*, ἄχρι and μέχρι *till*, and the conjunction ὅτι *that*, never suffer elision.

§ 367. *Crasis* (*mixing*), is governed, on the whole, by the laws given for contraction (§ 343, 344). It occurs chiefly after forms of the article, of the relative pronoun (especially ὅ *quod* and ἅ *quae*), after the preposition πρό, *for, before*, and the conjunction καί, *and*. The syllable produced by crasis is *necessarily long*. The sign of crasis is the coronis (§ 12): τἀγαθά, *bona*, from τὰ ἀγαθά; τἄλλα from τὰ ἄλλα, *the other things*; τοὔνομα, *the name*, from τὸ ὄνομα; ταὐτό, *the same*, for τὸ αὐτό.

> *Obs.*—The new syllable, formed by crasis, has ι subscript only when ι is the last of the contracted vowels: καὶ ἐν, *and in*, becomes κἀν, but καὶ εἶτα, *and them*, becomes κᾆτα.

§ 368. *Synizesis* (*sinking*) occurs at the meeting of two words, only after a long vowel, especially after the conjunctions ἐπεί, *as*; ἤ, *or*; ἤ, *num*; μή, *not*, and after ἐγώ, *I*: ἐπεὶ οὐ, *as not*; μὴ ἄλλοι, *ne alii*, ἐγὼ οὐ, *I not*.

§ 369. *No Greek word ends in any consonant except the vocal ones*, ν, ρ, and ς (ξ, ψ). The only exceptions are: the negative οὐκ (before consonants οὐ) and the preposition ἐκ, *out of* (before vowels ἐξ), which attach themselves so closely to the following word that their κ can hardly be looked upon as final.

When any other consonant, except these three, appears at the end of a word, it is usually rejected :

μέλι *honey* (*mel*) for μελιτ (Gen. μέλιτ-ος)
σῶμα *body* „ σωματ (Gen. σώματ-ος)
ἦσαν *they were* „ ἦσαντ (comp. Lat. *erant*).

But mute Dentals in this case are often changed into vocal ς :

πρός for προτ from προτί *to* (Hom.).
δός „ δοθ „ δοθι *give.*
τέρας „ τερατ Gen. τέρατ-ος *miracle.*

§ 370. Certain words and forms have, after a short vowel at the end, *a moveable* ν (ν ἐφελκυστικόν). This ν is used before words which begin with a vowel—by which the hiatus is avoided—and before longer pauses.

The words and forms which have a moveable ν are the following :—

1. The Dat. Pl. in σι(ν): πᾶσιν ἔδωκα, *I gave to all*; but πᾶσι δοκεῖ οὕτως εἶναι, *to all it seems to be so.*

2. The designations of place in σι(ν): Ἀθήνησιν ἦν, *he was at Athens*; but Ἀθήνησι τόδε ἐγένετο, *this happened at Athens.*

3. The single words εἴκοσι(ν), *twenty*; πέρυσι(ν), *last year*; and παντάπασι(ν), *entirely*; εἴκοσιν ἄνδρες, *twenty men*; but εἴκοσι γυναῖκες, *twenty women.*

4. The third person Sing. in ε(ν): ἔσωσεν αὐτούς, *he saved them*, but ἔσωσε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, *he saved the Athenians.*

5. The third person Pl. as well as Sing. in σι(ν): λέγουσιν εὖ, *they speak well*, but λέγουσι τοῦτο, *they say this*; δείκνυσιν ἐκεῖσε, *he points there*, but δείκνυσι τὸν ἄνδρα, *he points out the man.*

Obs. 1.—In like manner οὐ, *not*, takes κ only before vowels, which becomes χ before the spiritus asper : οὔ φησι, *he says not*; οὐκ αὐτός, *not he himself*; οὐχ οὕτως, *not so.*

Obs. 2.—ἐκ, *out of*, is ἐξ before vowels : ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, *out of the city*; ἐξ ἀκροπόλεως, *out of the acropolis, or castle*; ἐκλέγω, *I speak out*; ἐξέλεγον, *I spoke out.*

Obs. 3.—The words οὕτως, *thus* (adverb of οὗτος *this*), and ἄχρις, μέχρις, *till*, very frequently lose their final ς.

APPENDIX II.

ACCENTS AND ENCLITICS.

§ 371. The general rules for the *accentuation* of words are the following :—

1. Every word *must* have *one* and can *never* have *more than one* accent : πολυπραγμοσύνη, *busy occupation*; ἀπαρασκεύαστος, *unprepared*. On the designation of words according to the accent, see §§ 13-17.

2. There are two kinds of accents, the *sharp* accent or the *acute*, and the lengthened or the *circumflex*. On the mode of using both, see §§ 13-17.

3. The *acute* may be upon long or short syllables, the *circumflex* only on such syllables as are long *by nature* : as λέγω, *I say*; λήγω, *I cease*; καλός, *beautiful*; ἀληθής, *true* ; ἄνθρωπος, *man*; κείμενος, *lying* ; κεῖται, *he lies* ; σῶμα, *body* ; εὖ, *well*.

4. The *acute accent* can be only on *one of the last three* syllables, and on the last but two only when the *last* is *short* : ἄποικος, *colonist*, but not ἀποίκου (Gen.); ἔλεγον, *I said*, but not ἐλέγην, *I was said*.

5. The *circumflex* can be only on *one of the last two* syllables, and on the last but one only when the *last* is *short* by nature : σῦκον, *fig*, but not σύκου (Gen.); σῶμα, *body*, but not σώματος (Gen.); πρᾶξις, *act*, but not πρᾶξεις (Nom. Pl.).

6. A last syllable but one, when long by nature, can have no other accent but the circumflex, if the last is short by nature : φεῦγε, *flee*, not φεύγε : ἦρχον, *I reigned*, not ἤρχον : ἧλιξ, *of the same age*, not ἥλιξ (Gen. ἥλικος) : Κρατῖνος, not Κρατίνος. It may, however, be without an accent : εἰπέ, *speak* ; ἄνθρωπος, *man*.

7. Compound words have the accent on the last part but one of the word, as far as is possible according to Nos. 4 and 5 : ἄπιθι, *go away* ; ἄφιλος, *friendless*; φιλόγυνος, *friendly to women*; ἀπόδος, *give back*; παρένθες, *put in besides*.

§ 372. The accent of a word is variously altered by the changes which a word undergoes, as well as by the connexion of a word with others in a sentence.

1. Every oxytone subdues its sharp tone when followed by another word, so that the grave takes the place of the acute. (Comp. § 14).

2. In a contraction in the middle of a word, the syllable produced by contraction acquires no accent if none of the syllables to be con-

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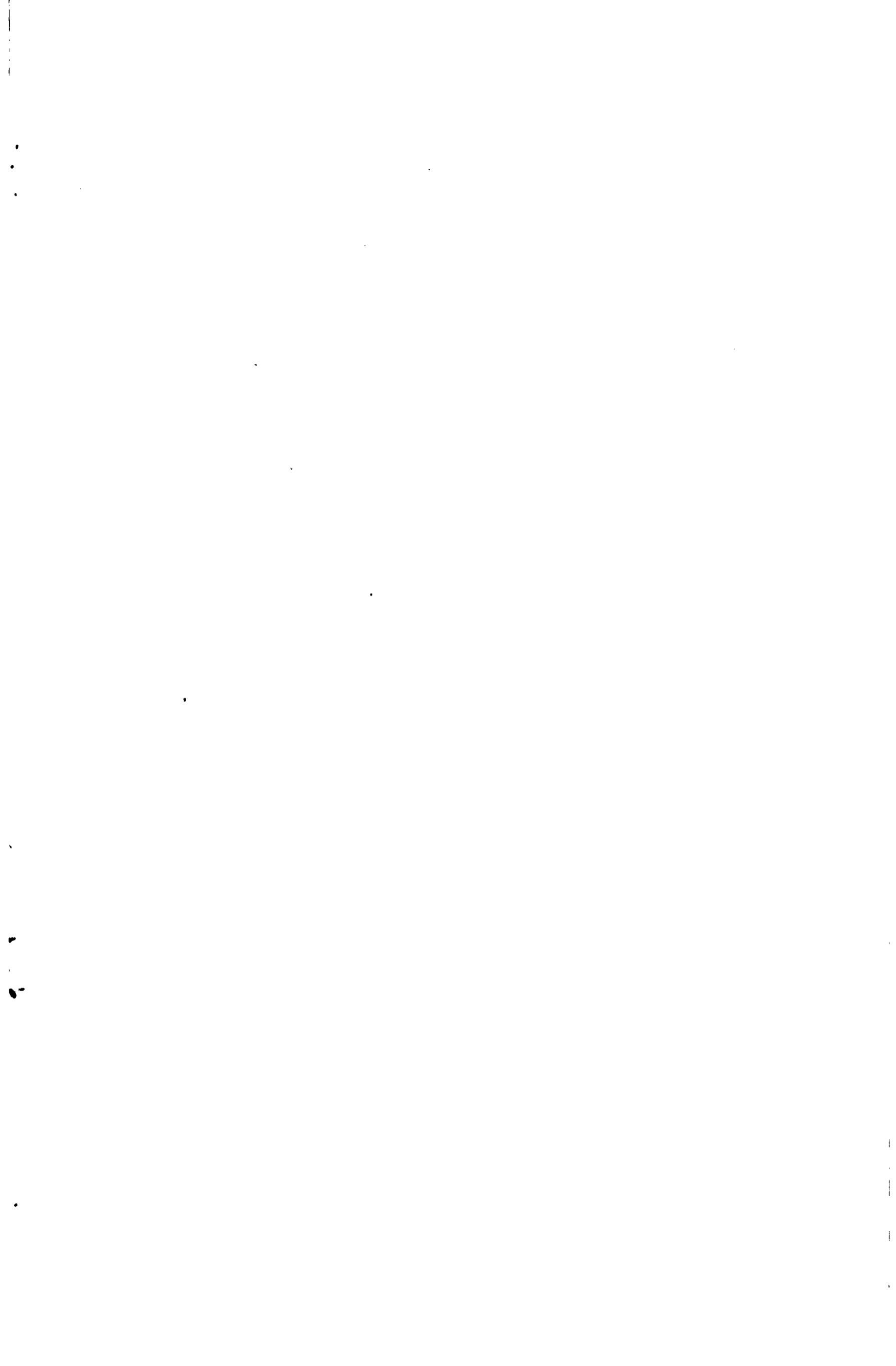
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